MONDAY, *June* 5. 1769. [NUMB. 1758.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [*Continued.*] *Page 523*

1769. *April* 2. THERE are shameful instances of some Persons in all Towns, who esteeming Money the chief good, are not unwilling to dispense with troops being quartered among them, provided their gains may be thereby increased; the wise and good, who prefer the public prosperity to their own little Interests, are very differently affected by such an occurrence; knowing that vice debases, and must finally work out the ruin of the most flourishing Societies; they cannot but be deeply affected with the prevalency of it in this town, more especially since the troops came among us; the assertions of the most faithful magistrates are not sufficient to stop the progress of every immorality: The air is contaminated with oaths, and blasphemies; violences are in the midst of us; and the Sun as well as the Moon and Stars, witnesseth to the shameful prostitutions, that are daily committed in our streets and commons.

April 4. This day the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this town, met by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, to receive the reports of several committees; when among others, the following were accepted, viz. The report of a committee relative to employing the Poor, in which the overseers had a grant of £. 500 lawful money, to be apply'd for procuring of spinning wheels, &c. for such women and children as are unable to purchase them.—Another report, pointing out the most likely method to check the progress of vice, and immorality! wherein it was observed, that nothing would better contribute to bring the proposals to effect, than agreeing upon some effectual scheme for employing the numerous poor of this town.—And another, directing, and empowering, the Selectmen to bring such actions as they may judge proper to prevent or remove any trespasses upon the town's lands, and for obtaining damages for the same.——

April 5. The committee, to consider what was further necessary to be done for vindicating the character of the inhabitants, and obtaining the knowledge of such representations as may have been made to their prejudice; reported the draft of a humble Petition to his Majesty, which was unanimously accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the hon. Col. Isaac Barre, a member of the British house of Commons, with the desire of the town, that the same might be immediately presented.—In the Petition, the town express their grief and astonishment, to find that such accounts had been laid before the house of Lords, as to induce them to pass a Resolve, that they had been in a state of disorder and confusion for some time past.—They assure his M—y, none of his subjects in the town, can be justly charg'd with disaffection to his person, family, or government, or the least disposition to oppose the due restraints of law or constitutional authority.—And that the only instance that could bear a representation of disorder in the town within the year past, was in a great measure occasioned by the misconduct of some of the servants of the crown; who by exercising a power not warranted by acts of parliament, or beyond their direction, had irritated the minds of some individuals; but that the disorder was immediately discountenanced, and suppressed by the body of inhabitants.—That his Majesty's Council, the next morning began an inquiry into the disorder, and the persons active in it, but were stop'd in the process by G. B. himself, who chose *in his own way and manner*, to take depositions, and transmit them, *such as they were*, without giving the town the least notice of what they contain'd, or the knowledge even of the magistrate before whom they were taken? They complain to his Majesty that their public transactions have been represented as springing from undutifulness, disaffection and even the principles of rebellion; the unhappy effects of which they feel in the ordering a *military* force, under a supposed necessity of them to aid *civil* authority and preserve the peace, while the town is kept in total ignorance of the matters alledged against them.—They represent to his M—y, that they had particularly waited on G. B. and intreated him to point out in what respects the public transactions of the town had militated with law, but could not obtain such a favour.—— They beseech his M—y with hearts full of affection and duty, and at the same time, with the warmest attachment to their own constitutional Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, to allow them to declare those accounts to be ill grounded, which have represented them as held to their allegiance and duty, only by the band of terror, and the force of arms; and they supplicate the removal of a military power,—a power unnecessary,—a power unfavourable to commerce, destructive to morals, dangerous to law, and tending to overthrow the civil constitution.—They fly to the justice as well as the clemency of the S——n, and pray that they may be favour'd with copies of Governor Bernard's letters, (*some of which have since come to hand,*) the memorials of the Commissioners of the customs in America, and other papers, that affect their most important interests, that they may have the opportunity of vindicating themselves: And they conclude with declaring, that they doubt not their being able to make their innocence appear to the satisfaction of their S——n, and the shame of their accusers.

April 6. In the appointment of acting justices for every county, too much care cannot be taken, that they be not only persons of the *best morals*, but of a spirit which will lead them to act up to the true character of *reforming* magistrates: This town has been so happy in times past, as to have a number of such magistrates; men who nobly exerted themselves, for the suppression of drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, profaneness and other immoralities; and it is cause of thankfulness, that the present day still offer'd instances of such faithfulness——However, it seems G. B. is of opinion, that a reform of the magistracy is become absolutely necessary for making better times; but despairing of having the consent of his Council, for displacing any of the present justices; he has seen fit to add a number to the bench, who are to labour in this salutary work.—The people might reasonably have concluded, that a suppression of the immoralities enumerated, would have been the main object of their pursuit, but it seems nothing less is intended,—a reform of *government* and not of *the manners* of the people, is the service allotted them; and this reform is to consist in a bracing up of *government*, which has been represented to be in a much more *lax state* than are our *morals*. A *foreigner* has been pitch'd upon to take the lead in this arduous undertaking, of *bracing up government*, the plain English of which is, *strengthning and aiding the measures* of an arbitrary G——; but the service has proved too fatiguing for even a Scotch constitution,—he often reels and staggers under his load of service.

April 7. The Resolution of the merchants of Philadelphia, not to import any more foreign merchandize, while the present restrictions, burdens, and impositions, upon the trade of North-America are continued, gives high satisfaction to the true friends of the colonies in this province, as does the conduct of the merchants in New York, in appointing a committee to inquire into, and inspect all European importations, in order to a strict compliance with their agreement, respecting a non-importation of foreign Wares; which committee is to correspond with the merchants of other colonies.——Measures which we hope will be adopted by all their neighbours and be productive of the most salutary effects to a whole continent.

April 8. The capacity of a Hottentot at this time of day, is sufficient to discern, that our ruin can come only from ourselves: And that our fellow subjects in Great-Britain, can't deprive us of our rights if we *mind our own business* and let *theirs alone*.—The truth is, we have *no occasion* for British manufactures, they are *rank poison* to the constitution of this country. We live in a land that flows with milk and honey, and with suitable culture, will presently yield us the necessaries and conveniences of life in rich abundance.

We have had Line upon Line, and Lecture upon Lecture, to shew us the *importance* and *necessity* of disusing as fast as possible *European articles* and attending to those that are fabricated & manufactured *in America*, as the only way to unrivit the chains, and burst asunder the bands of Iron that are fastened on us.

Those persons who for the sake of a little sordid self, directly or indirectly, encourage or connive, at the importation of articles pernicious to the constitutional rights of this country, ought to be look'd upon as men destitute of reason, civility, and common sense. The people of Great-Britain, by the burdens & impositions on trade, and by their coersive and vigorous measures, abundantly intimate that our trade in those parts is *disagreeable*, and that it would be well to forbear, at least for a season.—It must therefore be *unmannerly* and contrary to the rules of reason, and good breeding, to keep haunting them, after their actions have amounted almost to a flat denial.

"Let us all my countrymen, resolve to be constitutionally free, and not barter away our birth-right privileges, for that which profiteth not. Let us *save our money* in order to *save our country*; let the business of *importation*, already thick set with difficulties, and dangerous to pursue, *come to a period*, and those who promote it to the disadvantage of the cause of Liberty, be looked upon with an *eye of contempt*: Let us by no means promote or esteem those, who are pursuing interests diametrically opposite to the interest of the public, and who to gratify their avaricious cravings, would sell their country, and compass sea and land to obtain articles, which if obtain'd tend to involve America in *irretrievable ruin*."

Continued. [*To be continued.*] *Page 531*

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to

Sarah Condy, Administratrix.

N. B. Those who neglect to pay their several Ballances will certainly be sued to *July* Court.

To be sold at the Store lately improved by the deceased, directly opposite the Cornfield *in* Union-Street,

A Variety of the most approved Books in Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks, Law, History, Physick and Divinity, School Books, Books of Entertainment, and a few Books of House-Furniture.

LIKEWISE,

Large Microscopes
Pocket d° from 2 Pistareens to 13/4d. L. M. Price
Prospect Glasses
Thermometers
A Theodolite finish'd in the compleatest manner
Sliding Rules of a new Invention with Books of Directions
Sectors—Gunters Scales
Scioptic Balls & Sockets
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints
Mounted Globes
Pocket ditto—in cases
Cases of Mathematical Instruments
Visual Glasses, or new invented Spectacles
Candle Screens
Stationary
Glass and China Ware
A compleat Tea Set
China Stand for a Desert
Variety of Prints of beautiful Prospects, Ruins, &c.
English Goods
Elegant Copperplate Furniture for Beds
A Number of Trunks very cheap.

The above to be sold very low.

Major-General MACKAY being informed, That many of the Soldiers who have deserted from his Majesty's Troops quartered here, being sensible of their Crime and Error, would gladly return and join their Regiments, had they any hopes of Forgiveness:—He hereby offers, assures a FREE PARDON to every Man who surrenders himself on, or before the last Day of June next, excepting, *Edward Reynolds, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bootle*, and *Thomas Hibbard*, of the 14th Regiment: *James Nagle, Thomas Capper, Daniel Rogers, Patrick Dennison, John Reddish*, and *James Crosts*, of the 29th Regiment: *Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Entwistle*, and *Michael Clifford* of the 64th Regiment; whose Crimes are of such a Nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any Promise of Pardon: And a Reward of THREE GUINEAS each is offered for apprehending and securing them in any of the public Goals.

Such Men as take the Benefit of the above PARDON, are desired to go to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or Military Officer, and get a Certificate of the Day of their Surrender, and a Pass to come to *Boston*, as they may depend that every Man who is taken up, or Deserts from this Date, will be bro't to a General Court Martial. *Boston*, 23d *May*, 1769.

By Order of Major-General MACKAY,

C. Fordyce, Major of Brigade.

TO BE SOLD,

A House in Love-Lane, near the North Writing School, fronting Short Lane, three Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Yard and Garden, and a fine Well of Water. Enquire of the Printers.

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q vid Print page 1146 (1) For the Transactions, Turn to Index. (2) vid. page 415. (3) vide page 596. (4) vid New York agree page 245 (5) Turn to y Index for Merchants Transactions

b majesty || Governor Barnard * Sovereign = James Murray. vide his advertisement pa. 521 m governor V vide Page 588. X vide Page 831 § vid Arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. m vid. page 436.

See 2 Leaves Back Twice page 524

Last Wednesday arrived Capt. Tapſcutt *in 6 Weeks from* Briſtol, *by whom we have Prints to the 15th of* April ; *the following Paragraphs are the moſt material contained therein, viz.*

LONDON, April 1.

WE hear that a change of miniſtry will be the infallible conſequence of ſome late reſolves.

It is certain that a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, was ſigned a few weeks ago by the French King, with the Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and the King of Pruſſia.

April 2. The frequent conferences lately held between the Rt. Hon. the Earls Temple & Chatham, are, it is ſaid, on the ſubject of ways and means to appeaſe the people, and to reconcile the preſent unhappy diviſions.

April 4. It is now ſaid that the interceſſion lately made by ſome very great perſonages, has been attended with ſo much ſucceſs as to obtain a promiſe, that if the next election be decided in favour of a popular candidate, all oppoſition ſhall ceaſe.

We are told, that if a certain noble Marquis and his friends, come again into office, one of the firſt meaſures will be to eſtabliſh an equal land-tax thro'-out the kingdom, and to lop off many penſions on the eſtabliſhment of a neighbouring country.

We hear that there have been lately very high differences between ſome reſpectable perſonages, about the utility of granting a free pardon to the patriot previous to the next election ; and that a lady of the firſt conſequence, has declared her determined reſolution of quitting this kingdom for ever, if that event ſhould take place.

Saturday about ſeven in the morning, four empty waggons came to the houſe of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bute in town, and carried off the houſhold goods, furniture, &c. which were previouſly packed up for that purpoſe, but to what part of the country they are removed is yet unknown.

The meeting at Newmarket this ſeaſon has not only been the moſt numerous & brilliant known for many years paſt, but remarkable for good ſport and uncommon high betting. Amongſt the variety of ſums won and loſt, we hear that three brothers (perſons of faſhion) had the good fortune (by laying on one ſide) to win no leſs a ſum than 140001. the eldeſt 8000l. the ſecond 4000l. and the youngeſt 2000l.

April 6. We have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that Lord Chatham is now in better bodily health, that he has been for 4 or 5 years paſt ; and that his mental faculties are as ſtrong as ever, which the world will ſoon be convinced of in a cauſe, that will add a greater luſtre to his character, than all the former great events which have been atchieved by his ſuperlative oratory.

It is confidently reported, that the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield is ſhortly to reſign, and that Sir Fletcher Norton, at preſent Chief Juſtice in Eyre, will be appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, in his ſtead.

It is ſaid that a certain great lawyer, whoſe reſignation is much talked of, is poſſeſſed of a fortune of near 300,000l.

April 8. Tueſday a Lady of Diſtinction hanged herſelf in her own Garters, at her Apartments in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare.

In the Gazette of this night contains the loyal Addreſſes of the City of Coventry, County of Salop, County of Lanark in Scotland, and the City of Glaſgow.—In the ſame Gazette we find an Advertiſement ſetting forth, that Hugh Roſs, Eſq; one of the Merchants who went with the Addreſs, was ſtopt by the Mob in his Carriage in St. James's-ſtreet, and attacked by a Man who looked like a Carpenter, that with a Hammer broke the Doors & Blinds of the Carriage to Pieces, and then, without the leaſt Provocation on the part of Mr. Roſs, (who is upwards of 70 Years of Age) ſtruck him in the moſt cruel and inhuman manner ſeveral violent Blows with a Hammer on his Leg, from the Knee to the Inſtep, notwithſtanding he had then already received three deſperate Wounds in his Face, by Brickbats and Stones, &c. which the Populace had thrown at him, which had alſo bruiſed and almoſt beat out one of his Eyes ; and that the ſaid Mr. Roſs, from the Wounds and Bruiſes which he received in the ſhocking and inhuman manner above mentioned, was for ſome time in imminent Danger of his Life. For the Diſcovery of which Offender, his Majeſty has offered a Reward of 500l.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

—" You may aſſure my friends on your ſide of the water, that one, if not the firſt article in the Quadruple alliance, is to keep the Sword drawn till the French are reſtored all their late poſſeſſions in America. The Impermanency and frequent Fluctuations of your Councils prevent any buſineſs being done, or certainly one of theſe Powers might have been bought off You may depend on it, Hanover will ſoon be in French hands.—You will defend it ; and freſh millions will be buried in the old Grave of Germany."——

Upon caſting up the accounts of the election expences of a certain Baronet, we are told that they amounted to 106,000l. 15s. 9d.

April 1. We hear the Earl of Chatham has had a Relapſe of his Gout, and is now laid up with it in both his Hands and Feet.

It is ſaid that a freſh Feud has ariſen between two Right Hon. Baronets, which has, in ſome Degree, fruſtrated the plan of meaſures, that has, for ſome time, been under Conſideration. The cauſe of this Quarrel is not publicly known, though ſome pretend to ſay, a certain popular Gentleman was the object.

It is thought no further ſteps of conſequence will be taken relative to the Americans, but that the future proceedings will be left to the diſcretionary Powers, &c, with which the Commander in Chief has been inveſted.

April 13. It is expected the Houſe of Commons will adjourn for the Summer the latter End of this Month.

Advices in the Amſterdam Gazette, ſaid to be received from Jaſſy, the Capital of Moldavia, mention an Engagement between the Ruſſians and Tartars, in which the former are ſaid to have had 30,000 Men killed, and 20,000 make Priſoners, and that the Tartars have deſtroyed all New-Servia.

It is aſſured the Tartars have burnt almoſt all the Villages in New-Servia, and carried off from thence, Fourteen Thouſand Families, with upwards of Ten Hundred Thouſand head of Cattle.

It is ſaid that at one time ſince the patriot returned from exile, two great ladies had nearly procured the promiſe of a pardon ; but that another great lady afterwards prevented its taking place.

When Mr. Wilkes was laſt in the lobby, the R—, of an adjoining county (who was once Mr. Wilkes's declared friend, but now his avowed opponent) paſſed thro' the room, and as he could not well avoid Mr. Wilkes, made up to him, crying out (in a very forced tone) *Damme, Jack, I don't know whether to love or hate you moſt* ; on which Mr. Wilkes coolly replied ; *Juſt as you pleaſe, George, it is quite the ſame thing to me.*

On Tueſday laſt was delivered to Mr. Wilkes, at the King's-Bench Priſon, by a Captain of a Veſſel, 45 Hams, 45 Tongues, and 45 dozen of Ale, being a preſent from Stockton, in Yorkſhire.

Same day was preſented to the above gentleman, a large ſum of money contained in a box, being a preſent out of the country.

It is ſaid that 500l. has been offered to ſuppreſs a late publication.

This Morning, about Eight o'clock, a numerous Cavalcade of Freeholders, in the Intereſt of Mr. Wilkes, preceded by Muſic playing, and Standards flying, on which were printed Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, went in proceſſion through the City to Brentford.

This morning, as Col. Luttrell, with a ſmall Party, were proceeding on Horſeback to Brentford, he was met at Hydepark Corner by a Mob, when a diſpute by ſome accident ariſing, ſeveral of the people, it is ſaid, were rode over, and that one perſon among them, a gentleman's ſervant, was ſtruck ſo violent a Blow on the head with a loaded ſtick, that 'tis tho't he cannot recover. On the other ſide, the people charged the Colonel and his party, in their turn, and pelted them ſo furiouſly with dirt, &c. that they drove ſome of them almoſt into the River, and put the whole party in ſuch a manner to the Rout, that they rode diſperſed over the field, and a few galloped off full ſpeed for Brentford.

The Poll, we are told, was carried on in a different manner from what it uſed to be, the Electors all giving their Votes ſingly, and not by four at a Time, as before, ſo that it went on very ſlowly.

Seven o'Clock. We have juſt learnt, that the Poll ended about five o'clock, when the Numbers were as follows :

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Col. Luttrell	296
Serjeant Whitaker	5

Paris, March 21. A report prevails, that the Engliſh miniſtry propoſe to reſtore Canada to France for the ſum of Twenty Millions.

New-York, May 29.

By Capt. Braſher from Port au Prince, we have confirmed accounts of great diſturbances on the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, on which occaſion many of the Planters there have been taken up & hanged without judge or jury ; and that the Inhabitants in return had hung ſeveral of the King's troops :—— The real ground of this quarrel ſeems not to be well known, but it is ſaid to be occaſioned by the General Prince de Rohan's orders for every inhabitant to be trained up to the uſe of arms, aad to be muſtered once a month ; which the Planters refuſing to obey, military execution enſued, from whence ſprung inſurrections that have ended in the death of many of the inhabitants : It is generally thought to have ſome other foundation than this ; for it is a known proverb, that when a dog is to be beat, it is eaſy finding a ſtick.——*Bleſſed effects if an arbitrary government !*

HARTFORD, May 22.

A few days ſince died very ſuddenly, at Mohegan, (near New-London) Benjamin Uncas, the Sachem or King of the Mohegan tribe of Indians.—This perſon was a faſt friend to the government, in oppoſition to Maſon's claim. He has left (by Will) his titles and eſtate to his eldeſt Son, on condition that he oppoſe Maſon in his claim ; and in caſe of refuſal, he is to be diſinherited, and the title and eſtate to be conferred on the next of kin.

NEWPORT, May 29.

There is now under contemplation, by a Perſon in this country of great mathematic and mechanic genius, an Engine, which, in an engagement by ſea or land, would do four times the execution to that done by any of the methods now in uſe, and that without any Cannon, Muſkets or Powder.

The Merchants of this Town are to meet To-Morrow, to take into conſideration a Letter addreſſed to them from the Merchants of New-York, relative to the reſtraining the importation of European commodities, until ſome late Act of Parliament impoſing Duties on certain Articles, are repealed.

BOSTON, June 5. 1769.

To the Worſhipful JAMES MURRAY, *Eſq;*

SIR,

IN a very paſſionate and outrageous addreſs to the Printers on Monday laſt, you called upon the Author of the Journal of Occurrences to prove you a Jacobite, a Rebel, and a Drunkard. Might I preſume ſo far, I would gladly enquire how you became certain that you are the perſon againſt whom theſe opprobrious charges are levelled ? You are *conſcious of your own innocence*, how then, in the name of wonder, could you adopt them ? Could the gutted words be applied to no other perſonage ? Or can any one believe that a Jacobite, Rebel or Drunkard ſhould be the firſt choice out of a body of twenty or thirty thouſand perſons for a reforming juſtice, under the auſpices of a C——r in C——f of ſuch diſtinguiſhed worth, and *notorious* integrity ? I have read this ſaid Journal of Occurrences, and do not remember to have ſeen the word drunkard applied even to a gutted name. 'Tis true, there is ſomething ſaid of 'knees ſmiting one againſt another,' but that this is a pathognomonic or unequivocal ſymptom of drunkeneſs, it is ſuppoſed, two of the learned profeſſions will unanimouſly deny ; at leaſt, few of the clergy have aſcribed the like circumſtance of Belſhazzer to this cauſe. I would hope, Sir, the author of the journal, ſo far from wiſhing to prove your worſhip a Jacobite or a Rebel, would rejoice to find you the very reverſe in every declaration of your ſentiment and ſtep of your conduct. But you are conſcious, Sir, that you have made no ſecret of your warm adherence to the ſyſtem of government which univerſally goes by the name of tory or jacobite. You have openly declared that it was a great demonſtration of the goodneſs of that adminiſtration which made ſuitable proviſion for the gentlemen who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in favor of government, meaning the late ſtamp diſtributors, peculiarly the moſt obſtinate. If you are conſcious of this you cannot ſo much reſent the imputation of jacobitiſm, which, according to the acceptation of the word in this country, means deſpotiſm, arbitrary tyranny, or an endeavor to ſubject men to laws in framing of which they had no hand, and taking their property from them without their conſent, to apply it to purpoſes they never deſigned. With reſpect to rebellion, my candid opinion is, that if the aforeſaid Journaliſt had ſo much as inſinuated your diſaffection to government for any conſiderable tract of time ſince your illuſtrious countryman held the reins, the body of your acquaintance had unanimouſly given him the lie. I ſuſpect your loud call on the Journaliſt will ſcarce produce the wiſh'd-for effect, as it ſeems probable to me he will proceed pretty much in his own way, as long as he finds occaſion, and the liberty of the preſs is ſecured to him; let the friends to government and enemies to the conſtitution call him as many ſcoundrels as they will ; being of a much cooler diſpoſition than to be thrown into a delirium by all the illiberal ſcurrility and impudent billingſgate of the foremoſt right worſhipful reformer in the firſt county of this province.

Rail on, while my revenge ſhall be
To ſpeak the very truth of thee !

SCRUTATOR.

THE Public in general, and the Merchants and Traders in particular are deſired to ſuſpend their Judgment of the late Publication in Mein's Chronicle of Thurſday laſt, relating to the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, as the Matter will ſhortly be ſet in a *true* Light.——

Laſt Thurſday Morning died at Cambridge the Rev. Mr. Edward Holyoke, Preſident of Harvard-College in that Place.—His Funeral is to be on Tueſday next at 4 o'Clock, P.M.

Monday Morning died at Brookline, Edward White, Eſq; aged 76 Years.

The Court for Trying Piracies, Felonies, &c. committed on the High-Seas, which ſet here for the Trial of ſeveral Seamen charged with the Murder of Lieutenant Panton, mentioned in our laſt to be adjourned, met again on Monday laſt, when the Priſoners, by their Counſel, filed a Plea againſt the Juriſdiction of the Court : Upon which the Court tho't proper to take the ſame under Conſideration, and adjourned to the 14th Inſtant.

Preferring to Glaſs'd pa. 735. Vol. I (a) vid. Journal of the times page 329, &c (b) vid. The Liſt of 'em page 339 Vol. I.

(c) Vide Page 521 = Commander o Wilkes — Lord mansfield ? Earl of Bute ? vid. Magna Charta pa. 790 W vid. Bill Rights pa. 1053. (c) vid. pa. 524. (d) vid. pa. 486.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Salem*, that have an Eſtate of Freehold in Land, within this Province or Territory of forty Shillings *per Annum*, at the leaſt, or other Eſtate to the Value of forty Pounds ſterl. at the Court-Houſe, ſo called, in ſaid *Salem*, [by Adjournment) May 27, 1769.

VOTED, *That the following Inſtructions be given to their Repreſentatives, viz.*

To Meſſieurs RICHARD DERBY, *jun. and* JOHN PICKERING, *jun.*

Gentlemen,

OUR electing you to repreſent us in the General Aſſembly of the Province, at a time when the Situation of publick affairs calls for the greateſt exertions of Wiſdom, Prudence, Integrity and Firmneſs; as it is the higheſt mark of our Confidence & Reſpect; ſo it demands your cloſeſt attention to our true and real Intereſts, and to thoſe Rights and Privileges which we are juſtly intitled to; the firm & prudent Aſſertion, and equitable eſtabliſhment whereof *now*, will be the Defence and Security to the Liberty and Happineſs of ourſelves & Poſterity; as a negligent, weak and puſillanimous Conduct, in theſe moſt important concerns, may involve both in endleſs Miſeries. Under theſe circumſtances, the free communication of the Sentiments of your Fellow Citizens and Conſtituents, cannot but be peculiarly acceptable; as, relying upon our warm Approbation, it will encourage and confirm you in the vigorous Proſecution of ſuch meaſures as will be moſt likely to anſwer the Ends aforeſaid.

The principal objects of your Attention have already been exhibited to the Publick, in the Inſtructions of ſeveral other Towns in the Province to their Repreſentatives, particularly in thoſe of *Boſton*. The following will inform you what are the Sentiments of your Conſtituents.

I. We recommend to you, to endeavour that Enquiry be made into the conduct of the Troops ſtationed amongſt us, and that his Majeſty's loyal Subjects of this Province may be protected and ſecured againſt any Violences and Oppreſſions.

II. That you, with all your Influence, endeavour to efface and remove every injurious Impreſſion occaſioned by partial and unfair repreſentations of the conduct of this Province, or any of its Inhabitants.

III. With regard to the Revenue Laws lately enacted, we eſteem them to be our greateſt grievance, as well as the unhappy cauſe of moſt others we now labour under; our obtaining full & effectual Relief from them, you will therefore conſider as the moſt weighty charge lying upon you.

IV. To enforce the above laws, the Court of Admiralty is inveſted with an extraordinary power, by which means we are deprived of that firmeſt Barrier of *Engliſh* Liberty, THE TRIAL BY JURIES; at the ſame time that our Fellow-Subjects in *Great-Britain* enjoy the benefit of it in its full extent. The deprivation of ſuch an eſſential Privilege, and ſo partial a diſtinction, cannot but awaken the jealouſy of every *American*, and excite you zealouſly to purſue every legal meaſure for the reſtoration of it,—that the Admiralty-Courts may be confined to their ancient limits, and the ſubject in *America* be put on an equal Foot with the ſubject in *Great-Britain*. (a)

V. We earneſtly recommend to you, to uſe every means that may tend to reſtore the Harmony and Affection, not long ſince ſubſiſting between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies; but which the late meaſures have, unhappily for both, greatly interrupted, and, if perſiſted in, may, in the end, totally deſtroy: But at the ſame time you are to keep the ſtricteſt watch over our eſſential, conſtitutional Rights & Privileges, that none of them be in the leaſt infringed upon.

VI. With Reſpect to the publick Money, we expect, and rely upon it, that you will not conſent to apply it to any purpoſe, but upon the moſt preſſing Neceſſity.

VII. To enquire why no greater Regard is paid to Bills found by our Grand Juries; and whether a late Information filed by the King's-Attorney, where the Jury ſaw no Evidence on which to found an Indictment, will not tend to render them leſs eſteemed, nay entirely uſeleſs; and whether Precedents for the ſame are frequent in *Great-Britain*, and when practiſed, if not alarming to the Subject, and diſapproved by the greateſt Oracles of the Law.

VIII. We earneſtly recommend to you to endeavour to promote the Fiſhery, ſo material a Branch of the Buſineſs of this County, by every Encouragement in your power.

IX. We look upon it as the undeniable Right of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of any one Province, to communicate their Sentiments, upon a common Concern, to the Aſſemblies of any, or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions to the King for the Redreſs of a general Grievance.

Atteſt. JOHN HIGGINSON, *Town-Clerk.*

INSTRUCTIONS of the like Import, were alſo Voted by the Town of Marblehead *to be given their Repreſentatives; but for want of Room we are obliged to omit publiſhing them.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Worceſter *to his Friend in this Town.*

"I have been informed of many electors in ſeveral Towns of this Province, receiving treats from their Repreſentatives after they have choſen them.—With reſpect to taking a treat for chuſing a man to repreſent us in the general court, it is, in my opinion, deſpicably mean and low, and deſerves the contempt of every man. In this town, bleſſed be God, we have done with it, and it may not be diſagreeable to you to be adviſed how we reformed. Captain Ephraim Doolittle, as I remember, in May 1766, was elected by a great majority, having ſerved us the year before to good acceptance. After this ſecond choice he in a handſome manner addreſſed the people in town-meeting with his thanks for their reſpect ſhewn him, and then mentioned that as it had been a practice for the repreſentative to treat them after the buſineſs of the meeting was over, ſhould it be their deſire to continue the practice he would comply with it, as he had done the year before; but that, for his part, he look'd upon it dangerous, tending to influence the freedom of elections; and deſired that it might be put to vote, whether or no it ſhould be continued, and the town unanimouſly voted the negative. I could go on to comment upon the ill conſequences of ſelling our votes for a drink of punch, an office in the train-band, or a ſmile from the great; but am ſenſible you pity if not deſpiſe ſuch ignorant people as barter their ſafety and liberty for any thing this world can afford."

A Veſſel is arrived at Falmouth, Caſco Bay, from England, who brings Advice that John Wilkes, Eſq; was choſen again the 13th of April, a Member for Middleſex, and expelled the Houſe the 4th Time.

Advices from Briſtol are, That Complaints are great among the Merchants on Account of the Scarcity of Money in Trade, and among the Manufacturers for Want of Employment.

Laſt Wedneſday the Brig American Soldier, Capt. Holland, arrived at Portſmouth from London, but bro't no Papers later than the 4th of April:—Capt. Holland confirms the Account of Mr. Wilkes being choſen a fourth Time Member of Parliament, but expelled again;—and that there were great Commotions in London.

Capt. Hall, in a Brig from this Place, arrived in the River Thames the 12th of April. And a Ship was to ſail from London for Boſton the 1ſt of May.

The Maſter of a Veſſel arrived at Piſcataqua from St Ubes, informs, That the Portugueſe Fortreſs of Mazagan, on the Coaſt of Sallee, is taken by the Emperor of Morroco's Army; but can't tell any Particulars relative to the Conqueſt.

Tueſday the 24th Ult. Joſeph Andrews was executed at New-York, and afterwards hung in Chains, according to the Sentence of the Court there, mentioned in our laſt. (b)

We hear from Braintree, That upon the 4th Day of this Month, a Number of young Ladies met at the Houſe of the Rev. Mr. *Weld* in that Place, and according to the laudable Practice in many other Parts, ſpent the Day in Spinning; and generouſly gave both their Labour and Yarn.—And what is eſpecially remarkable, a young Miſs of 9 Years old, wound off her two double Skains exceſſently well Spun—a good Omen for the Times.——An Example of Induſtry well worthy the ambition of others.

Laſt Saturday Afternoon, there being a clear Sky, the Tranſit of the Planet Venus over the Sun's Diſc was very plainly obſerved here, thro' ſmok'd Glaſſes, by thoſe who were endowed with ſtrong viſual Faculties:#—We hear a very compleat and accurate Obſervation of the above Tranſit was taken at Cambridge by the Holliſian Profeſſor of Mathematicks and Philoſophy at Harvard College in that Place; and it is to be hoped that proper Obſervations of this uncommon Phænomenon have been made in different parts of the World, by thoſe who have a ſuitable Apparatus for the purpoſe, that ſo the Solution of a very grand and difficult Problem in Aſtronomy may be obtained, viz. *That of determining the Sun's Parallax*, or, *its true diſtance from the Earth*; which is inacceſſible any other way, and without which, the true Dimenſions of the Solar Syſtem, & the ſeveral Orbs of which it is compoſed can never be aſcertained, nor the Magnitudes and Denſities of the Sun, Planets and Comets aſſigned.—So extremely rare are theſe Phænomena, that till that which was obſerved in 1761, there never was but one ſeen before ſince the Creation, and that by two Perſons only: And now this opportunity is paſt, the preſent Race of Mankind may take their leave of theſe Tranſits, as no other will happen till the 9th of December in the Year 1874.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth-Day;—at One o'Clock his Majeſty's Ships in the Harbour fired a Feu de Joy on the Occaſion;—and this Day we hear there will be a grand Review of the Troops on our Common, and the Day obſerved with the uſual Demonſtrations of Loyalty & Joy.

☞ See the SUPPLEMENT for the Liſt of Councellors, new Houſe of Repreſentatives, Governor's Speech, and other important Matters.—

Public Vendue-Office, North-End.

TO-MORROW,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
A large Aſſortment of GOODS,
conſiſting of a very great *Variety* of Articles, all new and good;——Alſo.—Second hand *Houſe-Furniture*,—Mens & Womens Cloths,—a Clock, &c.

☞ At the ſame Place, may be had at *private Sale*,—The beſt Tea; Pepper, per Hundred or Dozen,—Oznabrigs, per Bale, Ticklenburg, Ravens Duck.—&c.—&c.—&c.——

NORTH-END, TO-MORROW, &c.
JOHN GERRISH.

William Gale
Has to ſell at his SHOP in Marlborough-Street, a little to the Northward of Doctor Sylveſter Gardiner, *South End*, Boſton.
A handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons, which will be ſold very low for Caſh only.

Gloceſter CHEESE
To be ſold by WILLIAM JACKSON,
At his STORE next the Town-Houſe.

TO BE LET,
A Gentleman's Seat at *Braintree*,
near the Church and Meeting Houſe, conſiſting of a pleaſant Houſe and Gardens, an Out-Houſe, Barn, &c. with 17 Acres of Land, and a good Well of Water: Alſo an Orchard of graſted Fruit.—— Will be put in very good Repair. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,
A HOUSE in Cambridge-Street,
near the Orange-Tree, three Rooms on a Floor, Yard, Garden, and a Pump of good Water.—— Enquire of the Printers.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *Mercy Smith*, Executrix, as thoſe who neglect, will be ſued without further Notice.

SPERMA CETI CANDLES,
of the beſt Kind, to be had of
Jonathan and John Amory,
in Kingſtreet:—Where there is alſo
A fine Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
to be ſold very low for Caſh.

A Variety of Callicoes and printed Cottons, Perſians, Bengalls, Ginghams, Sagathees, Duroys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, black Taffaties, Paduſoys, ſprig'd Sattins, Womens black, white and cloth Silk Mitts & Gloves, fine copperplate & check'd Furniture, Damaſcus, Broglios, color'd Jeans, black and cloth Cotton Velvet, Womens black Velvet; black, buff, blue & cloth knit Patterns, fine Aſſortment of thread & worſted Hoſe; Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs and Pepper, Saltpetre; ſuperfine black Broad-Cloth, and a Variety of Broad-Cloths and fine Shalloons & Trimmings, Durants, Tammies and Calamancoes, all colours; Iriſh Linens, Looking-Glaſſes, fine Ravens Duck & Ticklenburg; a variery of Glaſs & China Ware; beſt white Flannel, beſt 10qr. fine Blankets, Bed-Ticks, Buckram, Dowlas; Ivory Knives & Forks, Pound Silks and Threads, Bandannoes, Serges, Flannels, Cambricks, Felt Hats, neat Ivory Fans, japann'd and lacquer'd Ware, and many Goods not here mentioned, at the loweſt Rates, to be ſold by
Samuel Fletcher,
Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

TO BE LET,
A convenient Houſe at the Corner of Black Horſe Lane, leading to *Charleſtown*-Ferry, with a large Shop, very ſuitable for Buſineſs, lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Hickling*. Enquire of the Printers.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *June* 3. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Shanks & Thatcher from Maryland; Clark from Annapolis-Royal; Burton & Eager from Nova Scotia; Snelling from Newfoundland; Maſon from Cape-Nichola; Bartlett from Madeira; Tapſcott from Briſtol; Cordis from Alicant; Dunn from Greenock.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Cobb to Weſt-Indies; Morth to Nova-Scotia; Snelling to Newfoundland.

CLEARED-OUT.

Gooding for North-Carolina; Martin & Lurtey for Virginia; Harris and Hurd for New-London; Junkins for Quebec; Davis, Eldridge & Downs for Weſt-Indies; Skimmer for Spain and Portugal; Rudiman for Air; Wylie for Glaſgow.

|| I ſaw it very plainly through a Telleſcope & Being Lords Day, a New Thing amongus!

¶ Vide Page 501. & About Tarring and feathering an Informer: that mode recommended by Judge Hutchinson,— (c) by Information to the Court.

I vid— Arrival of the Troops &c pa. 263. — as Molaſſes act vid. pa. 9— Sea Acts, pa. 735 Vol. 1.

(a) Turn to the Index to ſee about the New Court of Admiralty & the Judge names, &c 6th page 524.

See 2 Leaves Back 526 twice Paged

LETTERS *in Answer to the* FARMER's.

LETTER X.

Dear Sir, Vide 526

OUR way is now paved to enter upon a question* that has been twisted into various shapes, and undergone refinements from the most barbarous and unrelenting hands. A scene has been opened discovering to us the two most *amiable* and *deformed* objects, *Liberty* and *Slavery*. Every one has been daubing on his own colours, like prentice boys at painting, who are ambitious in giving to a *goldfinch* the most gaudy plumage, and to the *owl* a dress the most frightful and uncouth: All which is done at the expence of nature, who is banished from the work thro' excess of *colouring*. Our political painters, being passionate imitators of them, have been so unskilful in mixing their colours, and so fond of setting off to advantage the *amiable goddess* (struck, no doubt, with a veneration for her god-head) that they have brightened her into Licentiousness, a Fury† as mischievous as what Virgil plung'd into the falls of *Velino*. The country being struck with the splendid appearance of this mock-deity, and grown out of conceit with the plain garb of Liberty; in whose countenance is discovered a mixture of austerity, have ever since been paying adulation and worship to a mistaken object. Thrice happy America! would she examine the idol by stripping her of her foppery, and become a worshipper of the real goddess (if we must needs ascribe divinity to her) who is amiable in her own native colours, and on whose forehead is inscribed, I AM THE PROTECTOR AND NOT THE DESTROYER OF MENS PROPERTIES.

"The general cry on the liberty side has been, "We are unrepresented in the British Parliament; yet they challenge the right of taxing us: 'Tis oppression; 'tis the truest definition of slavery." On the prerogative side it has been urged, that America has ever been represented in Parliament; to prove which they distinguish between a representation in *fact* and a *virtual* one. To ward off the force of the prerogative argument, a distinction has been set up by the liberty men between non-electors in Great Britain, and non-electors in America. "British representatives," they say, "cannot wound the properties of the non-electors without transferring the stab to the properties of their constituents, the interests of both being inseperable."

I must own, Sir, that I could never see the necessity of having recourse to this doctrine of *virtual*† *representation* to extend parliamentary jurisdiction over the Colonies. The undivided nature of our allegiance, and the NECESSITY OF THE CASE, are more powerful motives for the extent of that jurisdiction: I say *the undivided nature of our allegiance*, for withdrawing it in part is high-treason by the laws of all nations.‖ To deny the authority of Parliament to limit the succession of the Crown, is high-treason by the 4 Anne. If a British subject draws upon himself the guilt of high-treason only by denying that power of the British Parliament (a point disputed at that time) what guilt do they incur, who deny the authority of Parliament in ordinary cases? Let the author of the late letter to the Earl of Hillsborough answer the question.

We are subjects to the British King; as such we are bound to obey him. This obedience, being the essence of our allegiance, is *absolute*. We are subjects whether represented or unrepresented, for we cannot put on and off our allegiance as we do our cloaths. If we withold our obedience to the Crown in any respect (as we do in denying the authority of Parliament) the unlimited nature of our allegiance is lost: It could be no longer *absoluta, pura, et indefinita*.——We should then be aliens; for the *ligamen* or *nexus* between the King and his subjects, could be no restraint upon the Americans: According to *that* the chain that is to bind us must be made of brittler stuff; we must be left with the power of striking out a link in any place that should happen to gall us. What sort of subjection is this? Did any part of Great-Britain ever disown the authority of Parliament because they had an unequal representation, or none at all? The privilege of returning members has always been asked, and not demanded: And upon refusal, did any such unrepresented part think themselves absolved from their allegiance?

But to make the case just our own, we will suppose, that in some remote corner of the Isle of Great Britain, there were lands wild and uncultivated, and open to the first occupants; that British subjects settled there, improved the soil, and increased in numbers; that they were taxed and yet sent no members to parliament; and that they tho't a representation inconvenient, but at the same time, were partakers of the benefit of the common law: Would not these people think themselves happy with their soil, and be cool enough to consider how they came there? If their situation is such as to render a representation impracticable, could they justify a refusal to be taxed for the common good of all, and at the same time enjoy every other blessing of the British constitution? Add to this, that they were incorporated by the crown, had subordinate legislatures of their own, and enjoyed privileges peculiar to themselves, which may recompence them amply for the imaginary privilege they deprived themselves of. But could this people pretend to an exclusive right of taxation because they are empowered by their incorporating grants to make municipal laws for the regulation and support of the internal polity of each province? I say, because each government can tax the subject for the maintainance of the poor, and make laws for the yoking of hogs and impounding of sheep, ought they to be exempted from bearing any part of a national expence that accrued from an effort to preserve the whole? At that rate a parish in England that has right to tax its members for maintaining the poor, may avoid a parliamentary tax, altho' the good of the whole is to be promoted by it.

This naturally leads me to bring up to remembrance the first migration of our ancestors to America. All allow it was voluntary: 'Twas a religious squabble that occasioned it. Could they have kept themselves within any bounds marked out by prudence, they might have been as happy in Britain as any where. 'Twas their own choice that bro't them here; and if they are not in a condition to be represented in parliament, let them charge the consequences to themselves. Under what principle of law or reason can this exemptory claim be set up? How can we refuse obedience to the British parliament, because we enjoy not a privilege we put ourselves out of the reach of? I know that it has been asserted, that if any body of people are deprived of any particular privilege, and yet subjected to the same restraints or exactions as those who enjoy it, they are so far disfranchised. I hold that to be reason and good law: But how can that be applied to the American case? We are deprived of no privilege: If representation is one, we have deprived ourselves of it. I should be glad to be referred to the law that makes it a disfranchisement, for any corporation not to enjoy a privilege which they don't claim. If that should be the case any county in England might make a surrender of their right of returning members, and then deny the authority of parliament to tax them.§

Add also, that Great Britain has been lavish of her blood and treasure in defending us, in a late instance, from the thunder of the French arms. Had she not stretched forth her parental hand, we should have become provinces to France: And had it not been for the terror of the British NAME and FLEET, our vessels might have been picked up by every petty bark that crosses the ocean. The taking of Fort William Henry is still recent in our minds. Had the late tax been proposed to America in that time of distress, would she have contested the right of representation at the expence of the country? While the forces of France menaced our destruction, gratitude was awake among us: But as soon as British valour had put them to flight, & gave us to breathe from the devastation of a bloody war, gratitude fled after them. Peace had no sooner stretched her Olive wand over us, than the spirit of wantonness prevailed. Peace, whose genial warmth ought to have awakened in us a spirit of thankfulness and submission, has been productive only of a crop of mockery and contempt poured out against the very rock of our late salvation. But let America be guilty of what ingratitude she will towards her best benefactor, you shall never, on the one hand, find among the catalogue of my failings, a heart unmindful of past favours, nor, on the other, any distrust of your good intentions towards me for the future, that may tend to weaken that sincerity with which I am,

◊ Sir, your most humble Servant.

Turn to Index to see petitions &c Turn to the Index to Find the Resolves

* *Whether our* not being *represented in* fact, *makes any alteration in the exercise of parliamentary jurisdiction?*

† Alecto, *a Fury called up by* Juno *to plague the Trojans, who, after she had executed her commission, plunged herself head-long into the falls of* Velinus, *called by the moderns*, Velino, *a very suitable place for one of her stamp to make her* exit.

‡ *This has been maintained by several very ingenious writers; but still I must beg leave to dissent from them if I am to take the doctrine in the sense that it is generally taken in. If nothing more be meant by it, than that the Parliament of Great-Britain, having an absolute sovereignty over the colonies, ought not to be deprived of that sovereignty because we are not represented, in fact, or cannot be so represented there, we agree in sense, and differ only in the form: But if any thing further be meant, it may be opposed only by considering what is necessary to compleat a representation. A man that appears in court by* power of attorney, *represents him that* appoints *him: But then it is to be noted, that appointment is* de facto, *and the powers delegated are* ex vi tygilli. *If the word* virtual *carries with it any meaning at all, it must be that the person giving the power is to take all the benefit of an actual one. Now, how there can be any sort of representation where there is no appointment, is, with me, a mystery. An American governor is a Representative of the crown, and derives his power from his commission. He is, therefore, an* actual *Representative. If he had no commission, no man would be wild enough to say that he ought to act, in his private capacity, the part of a crown Representative. So a private man may represent his friend; but can he do it but by* actual *appointment? So may a man elected by an English borough represent that borough; but cannot do it without an* actual elective *appointment. So, in like manner, might America be represented in parliament by returning members; but she having not that privilege or choosing not to have it, cannot, of consequence, be said to be represented in parliament at all; tho' she may be fairly said to be obligated to obey the decrees of parliament, as the sovereign supreme authority of the empire (she being a member only, dislocated not by force, but by choice, from the main body) and that, too, without representation. In short, all representation must be* actual, *or not at all; if* actual *there must be an* actual *appointment.*

‖ *And in all such cases where the power of parliament is denied, the offence is laid to be against the King; and the indictment concludes* contra coronam et dignitatem suas.

But I have not sagacity enough to discover the necessity of having recourse to this doctrine; for the American plea is now that a representation is impracticable. But suppose she should think otherwise and challenge the privilege, who is to judge of the rectitude of the demand? If the colonists are to be the judges, then they may return as many members as they please; if they are not, then the parliament are to determine how many are to be sent, and consequently have a right to determine whether any at all ought to be returned: Whenever any of the interior parts of a province is so well settled as to intitle the inhabitants, in their opinion, to a representation, the necessity and expediency of the request *is ever consider'd in assembly, who will either grant it or refuse* at pleasure.

The Scottish nation, it is true, upon perfecting the last union, stipulated with the English concerning the number of members she ought to send; and the two kingdoms may be consider'd as two contracting powers. But America, I hope, will never think herself intitled to the privilege which distinguishes Imperial crowns. The crown of Scotland, Sir, was Imperial, and the nation cou'd never be considered as part of the British empire; consequently she had a good pretence to the dignity of contracting. *America, therefore, ought to be contented with the privilege of petitioning, and submit the expediency of the request to that body, which, by every principle of the British constitution, we are bound to obey. Suppose Birmingham in Great-Britain should petition for the privilege of returning members, and because they were refused, should begin to think themselves a distant part of the kingdom; how long would it be before they would be bro't to proper sense of their duty, and be made to know that powers that ought to be petitioned have the right of refusal? But to bring an instance nearer home, we will suppose that some particular town in a province returned no members in assembly; and that upon petition made, and a refusal, because they had the powers of assessing and levying a town-tax, the jurisdiction of the assembly should be drawn into question, and a distinction be taken between acts imposing taxes and others; what think you?—Would the assembly tamely submit to this curtail of its authority? But we may be told, that the privilege of petitioning is denied us, which, by the way is a most wicked artifice made use of to make jealousies and uneasinesses in the minds of a naturally well inclined people. The late petitions to the King, draw in question the authority of that parliament, of which he is head, and that too in the very instance of taxation which they would be relieved from. And is it not absurd, beyond description for the colonists to petition to be relieved from the imposition of a* BODY *that has, according to them, no right to lay them?—Let our assemblies rescind the* Resolves *that question the authority of parliament to tax them, and then petition for an* equitable *exercise of that authority so acknowledged, alledging the tax to be beyond their abilities, or that it may be laid upon articles that would be an easement to them and no prejudice to Great-Britain, and I will be answerable that no such petition will be rejected.*

§ *In order to familiarize my doctrine, and that all may understand it that can read a news-paper, we will suppose that any town in the province of Massachusetts should, because it was remote from the capital town, and inconvenient to send members that distance, make a surrender of its privilege; would that be received as a sufficient excuse to screen them from the payment of taxes laid in assembly for the internal support of the government? Whatever our political madmen may think, the objections they make to a parliamentary taxation stand upon no better a foundation, and are, in all respects, equally ridiculous.*

Whoever has any four or decay'd Wines (red or White) fit to make Vinegar, may have what they are worth by enquiring of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

◊ Here ends the Answer to the Farmers Letters (if it may be called an answer) which upon the whole is a miserable production:—The principles tending to make us mere Slaves!

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 739

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1769.

BOSTON, June 1. 1769.

YESTERDAY being the Anniverſary of the Day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Councellors for this Province, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe in this Town at Nine o'clock in the Morning; when the uſual Oaths were adminiſtred to the Gentlemen who were returned to ſerve as Members of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the Declaration:—

Immediately after the Houſe of Repreſentatives had taken the Oaths, &c. required by Act of Parliament, they appointed a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, who waited on his Excellency accordingly, with the following Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, being once more convened, by virtue of the Authority veſted in you by his Majeſty, and according to the Royal Charter: The Houſe of Repreſentatives, think it their indiſpenſible Duty, under the preſent Aſpect of Affairs in the Province, on their Part, to claim that conſtitutional Freedom, which is the Right of this Aſſembly, and is of equal Importance with its Exiſtence.

We take this Opportunity to aſſure your Excellency, that it is the firm Reſolution of this Houſe, to promote to the utmoſt of their Power, the Welfare of the Subject, and to ſupport his Majeſty's Government within this Juriſdiction: To make a thorough Enquiry into the Grievances of the People and have them redreſſed: To amend, ſtrengthen and preſerve the Laws of the Land: To reform illegal Proceedings in Adminiſtration, and ſupport the publick Liberty. Theſe are the great Ends for which this Court is aſſembled.

A Reſolution ſo important demands a Parliamentary Freedom in the Debates of this Aſſembly: We are therefore conſtrained, thus early to remonſtrate to your Excellency, That an Armament by Sea and Land inveſting this Metropolis, and a military Guard, with Cannon pointed at the very Door of the State-Houſe where this Aſſembly is held, is inconſiſtent with that Dignity, as well as that Freedom with which we have a Right to deliberate, conſult and determine.

The Experience of Ages is ſufficient to convince, that the military Power is ever dangerous, and ſubverſive of a free Conſtitution.

The Hiſtory of our own Nation affords Inſtances of Parliaments, which have been led into mean and deſtructive Compliances, even to the ſurrendering their Share in the ſupreme Legiſlative, through the Awe of Standing Armies.

His Majeſty's Council of this Province have publickly declared, that the military Aid is unneceſſary for the Support of civil Authority in the Colony: Nor can we conceive that his Majeſty's Service requires a Fleet and Army here, in this Time of the moſt profound Peace.

We have a Right to expect, that your Excellency will, as his Majeſty's Repreſentative, give the neceſſary and effectual Orders, for the Removal of the abovementioned Forces, by Sea and Land, out of this Port, and the Gate of the City, during the Seſſion of the ſaid Aſſembly.

The Committee reported that his Excellency did not think proper to conſider this Meſſage, till the Houſe ſhould make choice and preſent to him their Speaker, after which he ſhould conſider the Meſſage as coming from the Houſe. Whereupon the Motion was made and the Houſe came into the following Reſolutions and Proteſt.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, May 31, 1769.

WHEREAS their late Majeſties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, in the third Year of their Reign, did by their Royal Charter ordain and grant, for themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, That on the laſt Wedneſday in the Month of *May* every Year, there ſhould be convened, held and kept by the Governor of this Province for the Time being, a Great and General Court or Aſſembly, for ſuch important Purpoſes, as in the ſaid Royal Charter are expreſsly mentioned.

And in the ſaid Charter it is particularly eſtabliſhed and ordained, That Yearly once in every Year forever thereafter, the number of Eight and Twenty Councellors or Aſſiſtants, ſhall be, by the Great and General Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen: Which Election of Councellors or Aſſiſtants by the General Aſſembly, as well as the Elections of a Speaker and a Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by the ſaid Houſe, have always been made on the ſaid laſt Wedneſday of *May*, annually:

And whereas the ſaid Great and General Court or Aſſembly is now convened by the Authority of His Majeſty, according to the ſaid Royal Charter;

RESOLVED, That this Houſe, as one Branch of the ſame, in Duty and Loyalty to His Majeſty, as well as in Regard to their own juſt Rights and Privileges, will to the utmoſt of their Power, ſupport and maintain a Conſtitutional Freedom in their Elections, Debates and Determinations.

RESOLVED, As the Opinion of this Houſe, That the keeping an armed Force by Sea and Land, in this Metropolis, and within the Harbour of the ſame, while the General Aſſembly, by His Majeſty's Command, is here convened, is a Breach of Privilege, and inconſiſtent with that Dignity and Freedom, with which they have a Right to deliberate, conſult and determine.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe proceed to take their Part in the Elections of the Day, *from Neceſſity*, and in ſtrict Conformity to the Royal Charter: Having before claimed their Conſtitutional Freedom, and now proteſting, That their thus proceeding, while the aboveſaid Forces are ſuffered to remain in the Metropolis, where the General Aſſembly is convened, is not to be conſidered as a Precedent in any Time hereafter, or conſtrued as a voluntary receding of this Houſe from their Conſtitutional Claim.

Then the Houſe made Choice of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS for their Clerk and afterwards they choſe the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; their Speaker, who was preſented to the Governor & approved, after which his Excellency ſent the following Anſwer to the Meſſage of the Houſe;

Gentlemen,

I Have no Authority over his Majeſty's Ships in this Port, or his Troops within this Town; nor can I give any Orders for their Removal.

May 31. FRA. BERNARD.

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At Ten o'clock, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable his Majeſty's Council, and a great Number of Officers, civil and military, waited on his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, at the Province-Houſe, to compliment him on this Anniverſary: where there was an elegant Collation provided by his Excellency: At Twelve o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Gentlemen who were at the Province-Houſe, went in Proceſſion to the Court-Houſe, eſcorted by the Company of the Train of Artillery, in their Uniform, commanded by Captain PADDOCK, belonging to the Regiment of Militia in this Town, whereof JOSEPH JACKSON, Eſq; is Colonel.

His Excellency arriving at the Council-Chamber, and being in the Chair, the Speaker elected by the Houſe was preſented to His Excellency for Approbation, agreeable to the Direction of the Royal Explanatory Charter; his Excellency was then pleaſed to ſend a Meſſage to the Houſe in Writing, ſignifying his Approbation of ſaid Election: After which his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable his Majeſty's Council, and the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, went in Proceſſion from the Court-Houſe to the old Brick Meeting Houſe, where a Sermon well-adapted to the Occaſion was preached by the Rev'd Mr. JASON HAVEN of Dedham, from thoſe Words in PSALMS 75. ver. 6, 7. *For Promotion cometh neither from the Eaſt, nor from the Weſt; nor from the South. But God is the Judge: he putteth down one, and ſetteth up another.*

After Divine Service, the Guns at the Batteries were fired, His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable His Majeſty's Council, &c. preceeded by the Officers of the Guards, & the Regiment of Militia, went in Proceſſion to Faneuil Hall, eſcorted by the Company of the Train, where an elegant Dinner was provided, and a previous Invitation given by the Governor and Council, to a great Number of Gentlemen in Town and Country, as alſo to the Honorable General MACKAY, Commander of the Troops in this Town,—Commodore HOOD,—the Field Officers of the 14th, 29th, 64th, and 65th Regiments,—and the Captains of the Men of War in this Harbour,—&c.

In the Afternoon the General Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe, and elected the following Gentlemen Councellors for the enſuing Year, viz.

For the late Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The HONOURABLE

SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq;	JAMES PITTS, Eſq;
ISAAC ROYALL, Eſq;	SAMUEL DEXTER, Eſq;
JOHN ERVING, Eſq;	* JOSEPH GERRISH, Eſq;
WILLIAM BRATTLE, Eſq;	* THOMAS SANDERS, Eſq;
JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq;	* JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;
THOMAS HUBBARD, Eſq;	* ARTEMAS WARD, Eſq;
HARRISON GRAY, Eſq;	* JOSEPH HAWLEY, Eſq;
JAMES RUSSELL, Eſq;	* BENJA. GREENLEAF, Eſ
ROYALL TYLER, Eſq;	* JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq;

For the late Colony of PLYMOUTH.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD Eſq	* JERATHMEEL BOWERS Eſ
* JAMES OTIS, Eſq;	* WILLIAM SEVER, Eſq;

For the late Province of MAINE.

JOHN HILL, Eſq;	NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, Eſq;
	JOHN BRADBURY, Eſq;

For SAGADAHOCK. JEREMIAH POWELL, Eſq;

At Large,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Eſq;	* WALTER SPOONER, Eſq;

The Gentlemen with this [*] Mark, were not of the Council laſt Year.

The Liſt of Councellors choſen Yeſterday being this Day, agreeable to the Direction of the Royal Charter, preſented to the Governor, His Excellency was pleaſed to conſent to the Election of the Gentlemen beforenamed, except the Hon. WILLIAM BRATTLE, Eſq; the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; JOSEPH GERRISH, Eſq; THOMAS SANDERS, Eſq; JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; ARTEMAS WARD, Eſq; BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Eſq; Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; JERATHMEEL BOWERS, Eſq; JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq; WALTER SPOONER, Eſq; to the Election of whom he did not conſent.

JOSEPH HAWLEY, Eſq; declined going to the Board.

The Gentlemen who were of the Council laſt Year, and now left out are, the Hon. THOMAS FLUCKER, Eſq; NATHANIEL ROPES, Eſq; TIMOTHY PAINE, Eſq; JOHN WORTHINGTON, Eſq;

The SPEECH of His EXCELLENCY

Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of the MASSACHUSETS-BAY in NEW-ENGLAND, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame. To the Great-General Court or Aſſembly of ſaid Province, convened at BOSTON May 31. 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AS I have nothing in immediate Command from His Majeſty to lay before you, I ſhall at preſent only recommend to you to give your earlieſt Attention to the Buſineſs of the Province. This is got into ſuch an Arrear, that it will require the utmoſt Diligence to get it done within the uſual Time generally allotted to this Seſſion. What I ſhall have to point out to you will be communicated by ſeparate Meſſages.

I ſhall be ready to concur with you in all Meaſures propoſed for the Good of the People that are conſiſtent with the invariable Rule I have laid down of not departing from the Duty I owe to the King. The Service of the Crown and the Intereſt of the People are Objects very compatible with each other: they muſt be ſo under a Monarch, who makes the general Wellfare of all his Subjects the ſole End of his Government. It ſhall not be my Fault, if this Coalition of Duties is not as apparent as it is real.

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Council-Chamber,
June 1. 1769. Fra. Bernard.

All Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for their Taxes, or any other Way whoſe Debts are above Twelve Months ſtanding, are deſired to call and ſettle them, or they muſt expect the ſame will be put in Suit at July Court next, unleſs prevented by Payment.

JOHN RUDDOCK.

BOSTON, May, 23 1769.

To all Gentlemen & Ladies preſent,

THOMAS CARNES begs

Leave to acquaint the Publick that he has taken the Country Seat formerly belonging to the Honorable *James Allen* Eſq; deceaſed, ſituate on Dorcheſter-Square, near to Col. *Oliver's* Seat, about four Miles from Boſton: Where he purpoſes to open a Tea and Coffee-Houſe for the Entertainment of Gentlemen and Ladies whenever they will favour him with their Company and Cuſtom: — If any ſelect Company at any Time ſhould incline to have a Barbecue, either Turtle or Pigg, they may depend on having it done in the beſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, giving timely Notice thereof.

N. B. There is adjoining the Houſe,—a fine Fruit Garden—with fine green Walks—where the Ladies may amuſe themſelves.

Vide Page 251 — 266. & Vide the Charter page 1077 ¶ See account of Landing Troops &c. page 263. † Journal Times, pa, 323. &c

The following Gentlemen are returned to represent the several Towns and Districts to which their Names are affixed: Those with this [*] Mark, were not of the House last Year.

N.B. The several Counties are placed in the Order agreed upon in the last General Court; and the Towns as they were in the last Tax Act.

For the County of SUFFOLK.

BOSTON, { Hon. James Otis, Esq; / Hon. THOMAS CUSHING Esq (Speaker. / Mr. Samuel Adams / John Hancock, Esq;

Roxbury, Joseph Williams, Esq;
Dorchester, Mr. Samuel Howe
Milton, Mr. Benjamin Wadsworth
Braintree, Ebenezer Thayer jun. Esq;
Weymouth, James Humphrey, Esq;
Hingham, Mr. Joshua Hersey
Dedham, * Mr. Nathaniel Sumner
Medfield, * Mr. Moses Bulling
Wrentham, Mr. Jabez Fisher
Brookline, * Mr. Ebenezer Davis
Needham, Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury
Stoughton & Stoughtonham D., } Mr. Hezekiah Gay
Medway, * Capt. Jonathan Adams
Bellingham,
Hull,
Walpole, * Capt. Seth Kingsbury
Chelsea,

For the County of ESSEX.

Salem, { * Capt. Richard Derby, jun. / * Mr. John Pickering, jun.
Danvers, Dr. Samuel Holten
Ipswich, Capt. Michael Farley
Newbury, Joseph Gerrish, Esq;
Newbury Port, * Capt Jonathan Greenleaf
Marblehead, { * Joshua Orne, Esq; / * John Gallison, Esq;
Lynn, Mr. Ebenezer Burrill
Andover, Samuel Phillips, Esq;
Beverly, Capt. Henry Herrick
Rowley, Humphrey, Hobson, Esq;
Salisbury, * Caleb Cushing, Esq;
Haverhill, * Mr. Samuel Bacheller
Gloucester, Thomas Sanders, jun. Esq;
Topsfield, Capt. Samuel Smith
Boxford, Aaron Wood, Esq;
Almsbury, * Isaac Merrill, Esq;
Bradford, Benjamin Mulliken, Esq;
Wenham,
Middleton,
Manchester,
Methuen,

For the County of MIDDLESEX.

Cambridge, * Mr. Thomas Gardner
Charlestown, Edward Sheaffe, Esq;
Watertown, Mr. John Remmington
Woburn, * Mr. Oliver Richardson
Concord, Capt. James Barrett
Newton, Capt. Abraham Fuller
Reading, * Mr. Samuel Bancroft
Marlborough, Mr. Samuel Witt
Billerica, William Stickney, Esq;
Framingham, Joseph Buckminster, Esq;
Lexington, William Reed, Esq;
Chelmsford, * Mr. Simeon Spaulding
Sherburne, * Mr. Jonathan Russell
Sudbury, John Ruddock, Esq;
Malden, Capt. Ebenezer Harnden
Weston, Mr. Abraham Bigelow
Medford, Stephen Hall, Esq;
Littleton, * Capt. Joseph Harwood
Hopkinton, Capt. Joseph Mellen
Westford, Capt. James Prescott
Waltham, Capt. James Dix
Stow, Henry Gardner, Esq;
Groton, *Shirley D.*, *Pepperrell D.*, } James Prescott, Esq;
Townshend & Ashby, } Mr. Amos Whitney
Stoneham,
Wilmington,
Natick,
Dracut,
Bedford,
Holliston, * Mr. Joshua Hemenway
Tewksbury,
Dunstable,
Acton,
Lincoln,

For the County of HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield & Wilbraham, { Mr. Jonathan Bliss / * Major Benjamin Day
Northampton, & Southampton, } Joseph Hawley, Esq;
Hadley, *South-Hadley D.*, *Amherst*, *Granby*, { * Simeon Strong, Esq; / * Mr. Elisha Porter
Hatfield, Hon. Israel Williams, Esq;
Westfield, Capt. John Moseley
Deerfield, *Greenfield, D.*, *Shelburne, D.*, *Conway, D.*, } * Elijah Williams, Esq;
Sunderland & Montague, } * Mr. William Billing
Northfield, *Brimfield*, *South-Brimfield & Monson*, } Mr Timothy Danielson
Pelham,
Greenwich,
Blanford,
Palmer,
Granville,
New-Salem,
Belcherstown,
Colrain,
Ware,
Enfield,
Somers,
Warwick,
Bernardston,
Murrayfield,
Charlemont,
Shutesbury,
Chesterfield,
Suffield,
Ashfield,
Worthington,

For the County of PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, * James Warren, Esq;
Scituate, Mr. Gideon Vinall
Duxbury, Capt. John Wadsworth
Marshfield, Capt. Anthony Thomas
Bridgewater, * Capt. Edward Mitchell
Middleborough, Capt. Benjamin White
Rochester, Mr. Samuel Sprague
Plymton, * Capt. John Bradford
Pembroke,
Kingston, William Sever, Esq;
Hanover,
Abington, Capt. Woodbridge Brown
Halifax,
Warham,

For the County of BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Hon. James Otis, Esq;
Sandwich, Mr. Stephen Nye
Yarmouth, David Thacher, Esq;
Eastham, & * Mr. Thomas Paine
Wellfleet, } Elisha Doane, Esq;
Harwich, Chillingsworth Foster, Esq;
Falmouth, * Capt. Joseph Robinson
Chatham, Mr. Joseph Doane
Truro,
Province-Town.

For the County of BRISTOL.

Taunton, { * James Williams, Esq; / * Daniel Leonard, Esq;
Rehoboth, Capt. James Clay
Swanzy with Shawamet, } Jerathmeel Bowers, Esq
Dartmouth, Mr. Walter Spooner
Norton, Dr. George Wheeten
Attleborough, Mr. John Daggett
Dighton, * Col. Elnathan Walker
Freetown, Mr. Thomas Durfee
Raynham, Zephaniah Leonard, Esq;
Easton,
Berkley,

For the County of YORK.

York, * Thomas Bragdon, Esq;
Kittery, James Gowen, Esq;
Wells, John Wheelwright, Esq;
Berwick, Benjamin Chadburne, Esq;
Arundell,
Biddeford, & Pepperrellborough, } * Jeremiah Hill, Esq
Narraganset Number One,
Lebanon,
Sandford,

For the County of DUKES-COUNTY.

Edgarton,
Chilmark,
Tisbury,

For the County of NANTUCKET.

Sherburne, Mr. Stephen Hussey.

For the County of WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mr. Joshua Bigelow
Lancaster, Capt. Asa Whitcomb
Mendon, * Mr. Edward Rawson
Woodstock,
Brookfield, Jedediah Foster, Esq;
Oxford & Charlton, } * Edward Davis, Esq;
Sutton, Capt. Henry King
Leicester, Spencer D., Paxton D., } * Mr. Thomas Denny
Rutland, *Rutland D.*, *Oakham*, *Hubbardston*, } John Murray, Esq;
New-Braintree,
Southborough, * Timothy Brigham, Esq;
Westborough, *Northborough*, } Shrewsbury, Artemas Ward, Esq;
Lunenburgh, *Fitchburgh*, } Edward Hartwell, Esq;
Uxbridge, Capt. Ezekiel Wood
Harvard, * Israel Taylor, Esq;
Dudley,
Bolton, John Whitcomb, Esq;
Upton,
Sturbridge, Moses Marcy, Esq;
Leominster,
Hardwick, Hon. Timothy Ruggles Esq;
Holden,
Western,
Douglas,
Grafton, * Mr. Ephraim Shearman
Petersham, * Mr. Theophilus Chandler
Royalston,
Westminster,
Athol,
Templeton,
Princetown,
Ashburnham,
Winchendon,

For the County of CUMBERLAND.

Falmouth & Cape Elizabeth, } Jedediah Prebble, Esq
North-Yarmouth,
Scarborough, * Mr. John Steward
Brunswick,
Gorham, Solomon Lombard, Esq;
Harpswell,
Windham,
Pierpontown,

For the County of LINCOLN.

Pownalborough,
Georgetown,
Newcastle,
Topsham,
Bowdoinham,
Woolwich,
Boothbay,
Bristol.

For the County of BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield, *Great-Barrington*, and *Egremont*, } John Ashley, Esq;
Stockbridge, * Timothy Woodbridge Esq;
Pittsfield, * Capt. Charles Goodrich
New-Marlborough,
Richmont, & Lenox,
Tyringham,
Lanesborough,
Sandisfield,
Williamstown,
Becket.

UMBRILLOES.

GREEN Persian Umbrilloes made in the neatest and best Manner, to be Sold at 6l. 5s. a Piece by

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his Shop the Corner of Winter-Street, (Opposite Seven-Star Lane, South-End, BOSTON:) Where is continued to be Sold,

NOT Lately Imported,

A great Variety of English GOODS, cheap for Cash:——Choice Lynn Shoes, &c.

THESE are to give Notice to the Proprietors of a Township lately granted by the General Court to *Josiah Richardson*, and his Associates, whose Ancestors was in the Expedition to *Canada* in the Year 1690, that the said Proprietors at their Meeting legally warn'd on the 28th of *March* 1769, Voted and Ordered that the Sum of 40*s*. Lawful Money should be assessed on each single Right for defraying the Charges of laying out the said Township, and a List of the Names of Original Proprietors is now in the Hands of the several Collectors, viz. Mr. *Thomas Harrington* of *Watertown*, Mr. *Joseph Eamons* of *Framingham*, and Mr. *Ignatious Golden* of *Holden*. And as the Money is very much wanted, the Proprietors are desired to pay the said Tax, either to the said Collectors, or to Capt. *Cornelius Wood* of *Sudbury* their Treasurer, on or before the 27th Day of *June* next, to which Time the Meeting of the said Proprietors stands adjourn'd, to be at the House of Col. *Buckminster's* in *Framingham*, at 22 o'Clock on said Day.

Sudbury 22*th April* 1769. — *Josiah Richardson*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Josiah Stone*. } Assessors.

Whereas a Person in *England*, who understands the whole Process of the Calico-printing in all its Branches, would be glad to engage with any Person or Persons, to set up and carry on a Manufactory of Calico-printing in *New-England*, the lowness of his present Circumstances, is the Reason of this Application; and as he has been Master of his own, 'tis hoped none will apply but those who are seriously inclined to encourage so laudable an Undertaking. Please to direct for Mr. *William Dent*, to be left at Mr. *William Harris's*, Harpsichord Maker, in Fetter-Lane, *London*.

PURSUANT to an Application duly made to us, by the Committee for calling Meetings of the Proprietors of the common and undivided Lands in *Ashburnham*, in the County of *Worcester*, the said Proprietors are hereby Notified to meet at the White-Horse Tavern in Boston, on Wednesday the 26th Day of July next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to consider of, and act upon the following Articles mentioned in said application, viz.

1. To give to the Rev. Mr. *John Cushing*, the Pastor of the Church there, (if they see Cause) 30 Acres of their undivided Lands, in such Place as he shall chuse.

2. To appoint a Committee to settle Accounts with the former and present Treasurer.

3. To raise Money for paying off the Debts owing by the said Propriety.

4. To see whether they will grant to Mr. *Benjamin Church* a Piece of their common and undivided Lands, adjoining to his second Division Lot, to make it equivolent to the other Lots in that Division.

5. To consider whether it will not be best for the Proprietors to sell some Part of their common and undivided Lands there, and to chuse a Committee for giving Deeds if need be.

Boston, June, 2, 1769.

BENJA. CHURCH,
JOHN MOFFATT.

N. B. All Persons having any Demands on the Propriety, are desired to send their Accounts to said Meeting for Adjustment and Payment.

Just Opened,

At Store No. 16. on the Long-Wharff,

THE very best of SUGAR, to be Sold either by the Hogshead, Barrel, or smaller Quantity, West-India and New-England Rum, Old Jamaica Spirits, Tea, Caffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Rice, ground Ginger, Case Bottles, best Cotton Wool, Cocoa. Likewise a few Barrels of Molasses. ALSO,

A House with two Rooms on a Floor, an Out-House, paved yard, a good pump and Garden, with a good Cellar. To be Sold or Lett,

Enquire of

Habijah Savage,

At Store No. 16, on Long-Wharff.

N. B. The above House is in North Writing-School Lane.

A few Barrels good Table Cyder to be sold. Enquire of the Printers.

Wednesday Night arrived here the Snow Pitt, Capt. Tapscutt, in 6 Weeks from Bristol, and on Friday Capt. Dunn from Greenock, by whom we have Prints to the 25th of April, from which we have extracted the following FRESH ADVICES, *viz.*

LONDON, April 4.

Yesterday afternoon, at a very numerous & respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without, the following instructions were proposed, and unanimously agreed to be sent to their Common Council.

First, That you call upon the court of Aldermen, to point out their right to question our choice of an Alderman unanimously made, and so reported to them by the present worthy Lord Mayor.

Secondly, That you exert your warmest endeavours to oppose any attempts to induce the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to concur in any kind of address to the throne, which may be deemed an approbation of the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures pursued by the present administration, who, while they punish inadvertencies with unrelenting severity, avowedly protect murderers.

Thirdly, That if any petition shall be moved for redress of the many public grievances which are too apparent to require that we should point them out, you heartily concur therein, particularly in an enquiry into the violation of the Rights of Election by the people, which is the birthright of an Englishman, and which has been manifestly insulted, not only by an attack made upon our choice, but in the Election of a Representative for one of the first and most respectable counties of this kingdom.

Fourthly, And that you take every occasion of testifying our duty and affection to his Majesty's sacred person and family that may offer, except paying a compliment, which by concealing the true sentiments of our hearts, must tend to betray that duty, affection, and regard which we owe to the best of princes.

Fifthly, That you take the first opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his upright and impartial conduct.

Devil-Tavern, *April* 3, 1769. DRYDEN LEACH, Chairman.

The inhabitants of Bread-street, Bassishaw, Vintry, Cornhill, and Wallbrook Wards, &c. have met in their respective wards, and drawn up instructions to their common council, directing them to oppose any attempt that may be made at Guildhall for an address, declaring their opinions, that an address at this time is totally unnecessary, as "calculated to countenance the unconstitutional measures of the present administration, rather than to express duty and affection to the best of Kings."

‖ Those with this Mark ‖ were rescinders 5 in the whole vid page 157. & the list pa. 161

¶ vid page 180—pa. 188 & Bass & Mc querch. pardoned pa. 478–489.

V See Print at Brentford page 415. 524.

LONDON.

April 11. We hear the Earl of Chatham has had a Relapse of his Gout, and is now laid up with it in both his Hands and Feet.

April 13. It is expected the House of Commons will adjourn for the Summer the latter End of this Month.

The Budget being found on Monday Night last full of Breaches, was sent to a Sempstress in Pall Mall to be fine drawn against To-morrow, when it is to undergo another Examination.

We are assured, that the French Court hath given Instructions to Count de Vaux, who has lately been appointed Commander in Chief of their Troops in the Island of Corsica, to behave with the utmost Lenity to such Prisoners as fall into his Hands, and to pursue every Method in his Power to give the most agreeable Impression of the French Nation.

By Letters from Peterburgh we learn, that a large Body of Confederates have been defeated near Dubna by Col. de Brink, that he has taken a great Number of Prisoners, with Horses and Ammunition; and that the Son of Marshal Pulawski was killed in the Encounter.

This Morning, about Eight o'Clock, a numerous Cavalcade of Freeholders, in the Interest of Mr. Wilkes, preceded by Music playing, and Standards flying, on which were printed Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, went in Procession through the City to Brentford.

This Morning, as Col. Luttrell, with a small Party, was proceeding on Horseback to Brentford, he was met at Hyde-park Corner by a Mob, when a Dispute by some Accident arising, several of the People, it is said, were rode over, and that one Person among them, a Gentleman's Servant, was struck so violent a Blow on the Head with a loaded Stick, that 'tis thought he cannot recover. On the other Side, the People charged the Colonel and his Party, in their Turn, and pelted them so furiously with Dirt, &c. that they drove some of them almost into the River, and put the whole Party in such a Manner to the Rout, that they rode dispersed over the Field, and a few galloped off full Speed for Brentford.

The Poll, we are told, was carried on in a different Manner from what it used to be, the Electors all giving their Votes singly, and not by Four at a Time, as before, so that it went on very slowly.

Seven o'Clock. We have just learnt, that the Poll ended about Five o'Clock, when the Numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Col. Luttrell	296
Serjeant Whitaker	5

Monday night, at a coffee-house, not far from St. James's, some gentlemen were talking about the instructions just given by the Liverymen of London to their representatives in parliament; when one of them declared, they were the best he ever read, and that he never saw any that were at once so strong and poignant, and yet so cool and dispassionate; and said, he hoped the electors of every county and city in the whole kingdom would copy after their laudable example; when another gentleman immediately replied, that the Instructions were undoubtedly well drawn up, and much to the purpose; but that he had some doubts whether the Liverymen of London, or any other electors in the nation, had, at this time, any right to instruct their representatives at all; for, said he, our constitution is totally changed in this important point; and those who formerly received wages from their constituents for the trouble of serving them in parliament, now pay large sums of money to those who elect them for that purpose; and, continued he, are not those the servants who receive money, and they the masters who pay it? Wherefore, said he, it is a doubt with me, whether Members of Parliament are not at this time the septennial masters, instead of servants, of the people? and can servants have any right to instruct their masters?

It is supposed there are no less than 40,000 working miners daily under ground in the Tin mines in Cornwall; and perhaps as many, if not more, in other works of Copper, Lead, and Coal, in Great Britain. They reckon above 300,000 miners in Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Carinthia, Carniola, and other parts of Europe. And if we add the many thousands employed in the various mines in South-America, Indians, Negroes, and White Criminals, who are doomed to eternal darkness below, over and above those employed above-ground, we may modestly admit some millions of souls, whose bread depends on this laborious employment, and where many thousands live and die, without ever seeing the light of the sun. Yet these inhabitants, being trained up in darkness and slavery, are not perhaps less happy, or less contented, than those who possess the more flattering enjoyments of light and liberty. Hence the wisdom of providence is conspicuous, which, as *Pope* says, has placed *happiness no where to be had, or every where.*

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

—"You may assure my Friends on your Side of the Water, that one, if not the first Article in the Quadruple Alliance, is to keep the Sword drawn till the French are restored all their late Possessions in America. The Im-permanency and frequent Fluctuations of your Councils prevent any Business being done, or certainly one of these Powers might have been bought off. You may depend on it, Hanover will soon be in French Hands—you will defend it; and fresh Millions will be buried in the old Grave of Germany."

The French Ships, with the 900 Soldiers on board, which came into the Port of Cadiz, while Captain W—n was there; and three others, their Consorts which he saw at Sea, a little Distance from that Place, are now known to be a French Fleet, and their Destination is to the East Indies. Much Controversy happened at a certain Place concerning the Measures to be taken in Consequence of the above Affair; but nothing final has been determined.

SALEM, May 25.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Salem*, that have an Estate of Freehold in Land, within this Province or Territory, of forty Shillings per Annum, at the least, or other Estate to the Value of forty Pounds Sterling, at the Court-House, so called, in said *Salem*, [by Adjournment] *May* 17, 1769.

VOTED, That the following Instructions be given to their Representatives, viz.

To Messieurs RICHARD DERBY, jun. and JOHN PICKERING, jun.

GENTLEMEN,

OUR electing you to represent us in the General Assembly of the Province, at a Time when the Situation of publick Affairs calls for the greatest Exertions of Wisdom, Prudence, Integrity and Firmness; as it is the highest Mark of our Confidence and Respect; so it demands your closest Attention to our true and real Interests, and to those Rights and Privileges which we are justly intitled to; the firm and prudent Assertion, and equitable Establishment whereof *now*, will be the best Defence and Security to the Liberty and Happiness of ourselves and Posterity; as a negligent, weak and pusillanimous Conduct, in these most important Concerns, may involve both in endless Miseries. Under these Circumstances, the free Communication of the Sentiments of your Fellow Citizens and Constituents, cannot but be peculiarly acceptable; as, relying upon our warm Approbation, it will encourage and confirm you in the vigorous Prosecution of such Measures as will be most likely to answer the Ends aforesaid.

The principal Objects of your Attention have already been exhibited to the Publick, in the Instructions of several other Towns in the Province to their Representatives, particularly in those of *Boston*. The following will inform you what are the Sentiments of your Constituents.

I. We recommend to you, to endeavour that Enquiry be made into the Conduct of the Troops stationed among it us, and that his Majesty's loyal Subjects of this Province may be protected and secured against any Violences and Oppressions.

II. That you, with all your Influence, endeavour to efface and remove every injurious Impression occasioned by partial and unfair Representations of the Conduct of this Province, or any of its Inhabitants.

III. With Regard to the Revenue Laws lately enacted, we esteem them to be our greatest Grievance, as well as the unhappy Cause of most others we now labour under; our obtaining full and effectual Relief from them, you will therefore consider as the most weighty Charge lying upon you.

IV. To enforce the above Laws, the Court of Admiralty is invested with an extraordinary Power, by which Means we are deprived of that firmest Barrier of *English* Liberty, THE TRIAL BY JURIES; at the same Time that our Fellow Subjects in *Great-Britain* enjoy the Benefit of it in its full Extent. The Deprivation of such an essential Privilege, and so partial a Distinction, cannot but awaken the Jealousy of every *American*, and excite you zealously to pursue every legal Measure for the Restoration of it;—that the Admiralty Courts may be confined to their ancient Limits, and the Subject in *America* be put upon an equal Foot with the Subject in *Great-Britain*.

V. We earnestly recommend to you, to use every Means that may tend to restore the Harmony and Affection, not long since subsisting between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies; but which the late Measures have, unhappily for both, greatly interrupted, and, if persisted in, may, in the End, totally destroy. But at the same Time you are to keep the strictest Watch over our essential, constitutional Rights and Privileges, that none of them be in the least infringed upon.

VI. With Respect to the publick Money, we expect, and rely upon it, that you will not consent to apply it to any Purpose, but upon the most pressing Necessity.

VII. To enquire why no greater Regard is paid to Bills found by our Grand Juries; and whether a late Information, filed by the King's Attorney, where the Jury saw no Evidence on which to found an Indictment, will not tend to render them less effectual, nay entirely useless; and whether Precedents for the same are frequent in *Great-Britain*, and, when practised, if not alarming to the Subject, and disapproved by the greatest Oracles of the Law.

VIII. We earnestly recommend to you to endeavour to promote the Fishery, so material a Branch of the Business of this County, by every Encouragement in your Power.

IX. We look upon it as the undeniable Right of the House of Representatives of any one Province, to communicate their Sentiments, upon a common Concern, to the Assemblies of any, or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions to the King for the Redress of a general Grievance.

Attest. JOHN HIGGINSON, *Town-Clerk.*

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Marblehead*, on Monday the 29th of May, 1769, legally convened for the Purpose of giving Instructions to their Representatives, the following were voted and agreed to:

To JOSHUA ORNE *and* JOHN GALLISON, *Esquires*, GENTLEMEN,

YOU being chosen to represent the Town of MARBLEHEAD in the Great and General Court of this Province, We your Constituents take the Liberty to give you the following Instructions, to be by you observed and adhered to, in all Cases to which they may have Reference.

I. That, to the utmost of your Power, you endeavour to have removed every Thing that has the least Tendency to awe or controul the Freedom of Debate in your Assembly.

II. That, to the utmost of your Ability, you promote every Measure which may tend to heal the unhappy Breach with our Mother-Country, and endeavour to have Things once more replaced upon their ancient Footing; to which End, use your best Endeavours to refute the Misrepresentations, which have been made of this Province, to the Government at Home, whereby this People have been treated as if in open Rebellion. And endeavour, by all legal Methods, to have the Authors of such Misrepresentations, if they can be discovered, brought to suffer deserved Punishment.

III. That you by no Means comply with any Requisition, demanding a Reimbursement for any Part of the Charges sustained by the bringing of Troops into this Province; as we cannot conceive to what Purpose they were introduced, as the Course of Justice has never been impeded, nor the Civil Magistrate been deprived of the full and free Exercise of his Authority.

IV. Avoid every Measure which may tend to weaken that Union, which at present subsists between the several British Colonies in America; and promote those which may tend to strengthen and increase it.

V. That you endeavour to have a Provincial Agent appointed; a Man of Integrity and Honor, well acquainted with the Interests of the British American Colonies; and let care be taken, that he have an ample Provision to support his Dignity, and to put him above the want of Court Favours.

VI. That you promote, all you can, every rational Scheme for employing the Poor, in every Part of this Province, in Manufactures, or any other Way which may be of publick Utility.

VII. That after the Appointment of the Salary for the Support of his Majesty's Governor, you endeavour to obtain a Vote, that the said Salary be paid Monthly or Quarterly, as shall seem best to the Wisdom of your House.

VIII. That as you are well acquainted with the distressed Condition of the Trade of this Town, by Means of the great Losses it has sustained in the Course of this Year, both in Men and Interest, which will of Consequence augment the Burdens it before laboured under; you use your best Endeavours, to obtain some Abatement of our Part of the Province Tax.

IX. That you oppose any Attemps to lay an Excise on spirituous Liquors, as the general Trade of the Province will be thereby greatly burthened and hindred; but if that cannot be prevented, endeavour to have what is consumed in the Fishery exempted therefrom; as that most valuable Branch of Trade already labours under almost insupportable Burthens; and an Excise would more materially affect the Poor of this, than almost any other Town in the Province.

X. That you make a strict Enquiry into the Conduct of the Officers of the Crown; whether the impartial Administration of Justice has not been greatly obstructed, and the Authority of the Prince, and the Rights of the Subject, been in many Cases trampled upon, with Impunity, by high-handed Offenders, thro' their Venality and Corruption.

XI. That you do not allow, by any Vote or Resolution whatever, a Right in any Power on Earth to levy Taxes on the People of this Province, for the sake of raising a Revenue, saving in the General Assembly of the Province.

XII. FINALLY,—Embrace every Opportunity of manifesting our Allegiance to our rightful Sovereign, King GEORGE the Third, acknowledge the supream legislative Authority of the British Parliament over the whole Empire, excepting the Power of levying Taxes on the Province for the Purpose of a Revenue. And endeavour to wipe off that Reproach for Disloyalty and Disobedience, which has been so liberally cast upon us by malicious and malevolent Persons; at the same Time vindicating the just Rights and Privileges of your Country from the Insults and Designs of wicked & arbitrary men.

Attest. BENJAMIN BODEN, *Town-Clerk.*

To Mr. THOMAS DENNY, Representative for the Town of *Leicester* and Districts of *Spencer* and *Paxton*.

SIR,

YOU have received the greatest Testimony of the Confidence your Constituents repose in you, by electing you their Representative to serve them in the Great and General Court, or Assembly of this Province; and at a Time, when all the Wisdom and Fortitude you are possessed of, should be exerted: We shall therefore briefly communicate our Sentiments to you.

And first, We would recommend to you the Privileges of a free Assembly, and that you do not suffer any of them to be invaded: The Honor and Dignity of a free Legislature will require a Removal of those Guards and Cannon placed against your House; and if suffered to continue there, will by their fifing & drumming be a great Disturbance whilst you are debating upon Matters of the greatest Importance.

Should a Requisition be made of the House of Representatives for the Expence that has been incurred by providing Barracks for the Troops, and supplying them with Necessaries, we strictly enjoin you not to comply with such Requisition, and to be very careful at all Times how the public Monies are disposed of.

We expect that you assert and maintain the Right of the Subject to petition the King jointly or severally, as there may be Occasion.

We desire that you use your utmost Endeavours to procure us Relief from the Burdens we sustain by the Revenue-Acts, which (in our Opinion) answer no other End, than maintaining in Idleness and Luxury Numbers of unnecessary Placemen and Pensioners.

We recommend to you by every legal Measure, to endeavour that the Courts of Admiralty be confined to their proper Jurisdiction, according to the antient English Statutes: And that you remonstrate as gainst any Extensions of said Courts.

Should a Requisition be made of your House from the Parliament of Great-Britain for acknowledging their Right of taxing the American Colonies, we strictly charge you not to comply therewith.

You will take due Notice of an Attack upon the Constitution, by one who is under the greatest Obligations to the Province, and yet has endeavoured to deprive us of our Charter Rights and Privileges; which may be seen in the Copies of Letters published here, and attested by the Clerk of the Papers to the Honorable House of Commons; the injurious Impressions they have made, you will use your best Endeavours to remove.

And lastly, We do in the most solemn Manner, charge and direct you to maintain all our Rights and Privileges, which we are intitled to from the Laws of Nature and the English Constitution: And that you endeavor to keep them inviolate to the latest Posterity.

(See SUPPLEMENT.)

Choice *Philadelphia* Flour, to be

Sold at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Parker,

At his Store in *Butler's* Row.

WEST-India and New-England Rum; Loaf and Brown Sugars, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, New Rice, Choice Carolina Pork.—Alſo a Quantity of Indian Corn, and a few Barrels Naval Stores cheap for Caſh.

Ebenezer Freeman

HAS opened a Shop of Engliſh, Scotch and Hard Ware Goods, and this Country Glover of all Sorts, at the Shop formerly kept by Mr. *Benjamin Harrod*, leading down to Charleſtown-Ferry.—Where he is determined to ſell as low as any in Town, for the Caſh only.

Below the Sterling Coſt,

CONTINUES to be Sold at the Houſe of the late Mr. *John Smith*, a Variety of Engliſh Goods.—Alſo many valuable Articles in Jewellery, all which are ſelling ſo low, in Order to finiſh the Sale as ſoon as poſſible.

N. B. A Handſome Sedan Chair to be ſold very cheap.

THIS is to give Notice to all

Gentlewomen and others, That DAVID BURNITT makes Stays in a new Faſhion, which has not been done before in *Boſton*. Likewiſe has of the beſt Sort ready made, at the Sign of the Stays at New-Boſton, cheap for Caſh.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands, upon the Eſtate of Mr. ABIAH HOLBROOK, late of *Boſton*, School-Maſter, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to REBECCA HOLBROOK, ſole Executrix to ſaid Eſtate.

N. B. Said Executrix has a large COLLECTION OF BOOKS in moſt Branches of Literature, among which are a great Variety of Singing Books, which will be ſold cheap—Several Sorts of Paper, &c. &c.

She has alſo good Accommodations for Boarders, at her Houſe in the Common. *Boſton, May* 29, 1769.

ANNE DUCRAY,

Flower-maker, from LONDON,

Living in Pudding-Lane near the Foot of the Town-Houſe,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Ladies, that ſhe makes Head-Flowers, which for Beauty of Colour ſurpaſs thoſe uſually imported—Good Allowance made to Shop-keepers and Country Merchants who buy to ſell again—Ladies may be ſupplied with ſingle Buds for ſticking in the Hair or trimming Stomachers.

WANTED,

A Good Journeyman BARBER, that underſtands the Buſineſs well. Any one that wants a Place, may hear of one by inquiring of *James Kettle* of *Cambridge*.

Jane Euſtis

HAS to ſell at her Shop in King-Street, the North Side of the Town-Houſe,

A great Variety of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, (very cheap for Caſh) amongſt which are,

RICH brocades and damaſks of various colours, ſtript and flower'd ſilks; pink, green, grey, and brown ducapes; pink, green, grey, blue, black and ſhot mantuas; black, blue, white, crimſon, ſcarlet and yellow pelong ſattins; blue, black and white rich ſattins; black and brown pudeſoys; black, white, blue and crimſon ſprig'd ſattins; black and coloured taffaties; brolios, farſnets, wide and narrow perſians, a large aſſortment of patent wove ſtays for women and children, ſuperfine ſcarlet, white and blue broad-cloths, black and buff colour'd worſted breeches patterns, nankeens, callicoes, an aſſortment Iriſh linnens, dowlas, ſheeting, checks, ſilk damaſcus, red ſtript linnen for waiſtcoats, plain and maſqueraded bengals; a very large aſſortment Bruſſels, millanet, bone and blond laces, chip hats and bonnets, ſtraw bonnets, barcelona, bandannoe, kenting, check'd ſpotted and bordered linen handkerchiefs, black cravats, book, ſtript and figured muſlins, cambricks, lawns, fine work'd lawn aprons, black and white plain and flowered gauzes, gauze aprons, black and white catgut, huckabuck, drab cotton velvet, ſhalloons, tammies, plain and ſtript cambletts, duroys callimancoes, black plain ruſſel, men women and childrens ſtockings of all ſorts; mens black and white ſilk, brown and white thread, norway doe, buff-colour buckſkin, and white kid gloves; womens black & white ſilk gloves and mitts; childrens black and coloured ſilk mitts, Scotch and cambrick threads, tapes, balladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk and worſted ſhoes, ſilk clogs, black leather clogs and goloſhes, childrens morocco ſhoes and pumps, Ladies and boys beaver hats, jockey caps, black white and blue feathers, black and white plumes, a great variety ribbons and fans, ſtone ſhoe, knee and girdle buckles and broaches; ſtone, pearl, wax & garnet necklaces and earings, hair bags, ſilver and ſmall trimmings, head and breaſt flowers, materials for flowers, paſte, horn and tortoiſe-ſhell combs for Ladies hair, combs in caſes, bibles, waſh balls and boxes, tooth and comb bruſhes, black ſattin bonnets, London qualities and ſhoe binding, red and white lavender water, Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balſam, Eau de luce, French Chalk, &c. &c.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner,

ADVERTISEMENT.

Major-General MACKAY

being informed, That many of the Soldiers who have deſerted from His Majeſty's Troops quartered here, being ſenſible of their Crime and Error, would gladly return and join their Regiments, had they any hopes of Forgiveneſs.—He hereby offers, and aſſures a FREE PARDON to every Man who ſurrenders himſelf on, or before the laſt Day of June next, excepting *Edward Reynolds*, *John Cameron*, *Hugh Watkins*, *Robert Gates*, *William Boots*, and *Thomas Hibbard*, of the 14th Regiment; *James Nagle*, *Thomas Capper*, *Daniel Rogers*, *Patrick Denniſon*, *John Reddiſh*, and *James Creſt* of the 29th Regiment; *Matthew Coleman*, *Ralph Bridge*, *Thomas Sullivan*, *Archibald Entwiſtle*, and *Michael Clifford* of the 64th Regiment; whoſe Crimes are of ſuch a Nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any Promiſe of Pardon: And a Reward of THREE GUINEAS each is offered for apprehending and ſecuring them in any of the public Goals.

Such Men as take the benefit of the above PARDON are deſired to go to the neareſt Juſtice of the Peace, or Military Officer, and get a Certificate of the Day of their Surrender, and a Paſs to come to BOSTON, as they may depend that every Man who is taken up, or deſerts from this Date, will be brought to a General Court Martial.

BOSTON, 23d May, 1769.

By Order of Major-General MACKAY,

C. Fordyce,
Major of Brigade.

Boarding

FOR young Gentlemen and Ladies, or others, with agreeable Accommodations in a Houſe pleaſantly ſituated near the Centre of the Town, in a ſober Family; it may ſuit thoſe, that ſend their Children to *Boſton* for Education. Enquire of the Printers, and know further.

Caleb Loring

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, That he has removed from the Shop which he occupied at the Head of the Long-Wharff, to the Corner Shop in Wing's-Lane, oppoſite *Scott & Gill's*.—Where he has to ſell all Sorts of Hatts as uſual, at the loweſt Price.

David Wait,

Of *Charleſtown*, Leather-Dreſſer,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from his Houſe next to the Sign of the Buck, to a Houſe adjoining Edward Sheaffe's Eſq; near the Meeting-Houſe; where they may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, Gloves, &c. at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from me the Subſcriber, on the Night following the 26th of May Inſtant, a dark ſorrel Horſe, with a cut Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, well ſet, about 16 or 17 Years old, and 14 Hands high. Alſo, an old breaſted Saddle and Bridle.——Suppoſed to be ſtolen by one *Richard Howard*, a Man of about 5 Feet and Half high, 30 Years of Age, dark Complexion, dark brown curl'd Hair, ſpeaks broken; had on when he went away, a thick blue Broad-cloth Coat, ſtriped Linen lappel'd Jacket, brown thick ditto, light-brown Great Coat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, long Trowſers, and newiſh Boots—is ſomething round Shoulder'd. Whoever ſhall find, take up, and ſecure and return the above-deſcribed, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, by

Norwich, May 27th, 1769. ELIJAH BACKUS.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

A very convenient Dwelling-

Houſe, with a Bake-Houſe adjoining, another ſmall Tenement, Out-Houſes, a large Garden with Fruit Trees of a very good kind; alſo a Barn and Paſture, with a good Well of Water. The whole being together, and very pleaſantly ſituated in the Main Street. For further Particulars enquire of *Stephen Harris*, living near the Premiſes at the South End of the Town.

Lately imported from *London*, but laſt from *New-York*, and before the Reſolution of the Merchants for Non-Importation took Place,

A large Aſſortment of all kind of Lin-

nen Drapery, which are opened and to be ſold for Caſh on the loweſt Terms, by ERASMUS WILLIAMS, now at the Houſe of Mr. Philip Freeman's, at the Sign of the Blue-Glove in Union-Street, facing the Cornfields, and near the Mill-Bridge, viz. German, Scotch & Iriſh Linnens of all Breadths, Cambricks, long Lawns, Gileſias, Sheeting, Diaper & Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins and Cloutings, printed Furniture Cotton, printed Linnen, Cotton and Chints for Gowns, Variety of Scotch and printed Lawn, Handkerchiefs, flower'd and plain Lawns, Cotton and Linnen Checks of all widths, Ruſſia Diaper, Huckabuck and Toweling, Silk Damaſcus and Chineeſe Berdit. Alſo, two Pipes choice old Madeira Wine.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. John Wootton, *late of* Lexington, *Mariner, deceaſ'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* John Harrington, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, and all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator.*

Lexington, May 26th, 1769.

To COVER,

At *Twenty Shillings* each Mare for this Seaſon through, or *Nine Shillings* for each Leap,

The Young *Barbe*,

A moſt excellent young *Barbary* Stallion, of the Dray or Harneſs Breed; a fine Black, well mark'd, upwards of 15 Hands high, trots light, and good Carriage; perhaps equal to any Stallion in *America*; raiſed on *Noddle's* Iſland, from the old *Barbary* Horſe, imported from *England*, and out of as good a Mare as any in *New-England*. Apply to *John George*, at Col. *Joſeph Williams's* Seat in *Roxbury*, where the Horſe will be in a few Days, or to *Henry Howell Williams* of ſaid Iſland. *May* 22. 1769.

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Foreſtreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark's*, North-End, *Boſton*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Braſs Ferrils at 40*s.* Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 30*s.* a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Luteſtring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Perſian Ditto's from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Thoſe Ladies whoſe Ingenuity, Leiſure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that chooſe them made, may have them done on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be ſupply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Fifes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Caſh.

A few Horſes will be taken into a

good Paſture for any Term of Time for the Seaſon, where they ſhall be kept from being Rid. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, in the Country,

A likely Negro Girl, about 15

Years of Age. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship *John Galley*,

Now lying at the Long-Wharff, being Three Parts loaded, and will ſail in about Ten Days.

For Freight & Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board.

TAKEN up in the Road in *Worceſter*, a Piece of Money; the Owner by diſcribing the ſame and paying for Advertiſing, may have it again, by applying to *William Swan*, of *Worceſter*. *May* 12, 1769.

Caſh given for Pot-Aſh Salts, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Junr.

IMPORTED in the Schooner *Molly*, *Daniel Meſſervy*, Maſter, from the Iſland of Jerſey, a Number of Indented Servants. Any Perſon wanting to Purchaſe, may apply to ſaid Maſter at Mrs. *Caſſin's*, oppoſite the Town-Pump, or on board ſaid Schooner at the Long-Wharff.

All Perſons that are indebted to

the Eſtate of Mr. *Eleazer Johnſon*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceas'd, are ONCE MORE deſired to make immediate Payment or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice, and all thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Payment to *Eleazer Johnſon*, or *Jonathan Bradiſh*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate.——To be Sold the Northerly Part of the deceaſed's Manſion Houſe with the Land adjoining, ſituated in *Charleſtown* aforeſaid, and if not ſold before the Firſt of *September* next, then to be ſold on that Day at Public Auction.—The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Captain *Edward Emerſon*, late of *Portſmouth*, deceaſed, are requeſted (without delay) to make Payment of the Sums reſpectively due, to *Mary Emerſon*, now in *Boſton*, Executrix: And all thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are likewiſe requeſted to leave their Accounts or Demands with the ſaid Executrix, or with *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; in *Boſton*, in order to a ſpeedy Adjuſtment of the Accounts and Settlement of the Eſtate.

Boſton, May 16, 1769.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Joſhua Phipps*, late of *Cambridge*, are deſired to bring in their Accompts to *Martha Phipps*, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement, and to prevent Trouble.

Stray'd away from the Common

in *Boſton*, on Thurſday the 18th Inſtant, a ſmall Red Cow about 4 Years old, with white Face, two hind and and one fore Foot white, alſo ſhort Tail, white at the lower End. Whoever hath or ſhall ſtop ſaid Cow, are deſired to inform the Printers hereof, and they ſhall be Rewarded for their Trouble.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1769.

To J. M. Esq; ‖ (vide pa. 521)

May it please your w—p.

YOUR late publication has convinced the world that your good manners and decency are equal to your patriotism. The terms jacobite and rebel so often repeated in the *infamous journal of occurrences*, have been overlook'd by your w—p in great tenderness to the author and publisher; but the scandalous epithet d——d touches you to the quick: How could the *liar & scoundrel* dare throw out such an insinuation, tho' couch'd in the most obscure terms; such a reproach, to a gentleman of your exquisite sensibility must be infinitely more galling than to be call'd a jacobite and rebel. You have been a few years an inhabitant of this town, and now sustain one of the most important offices in it. Can any one be so ignorant as to suppose your w—p would have attain'd such high honor, if your behaviour had not merited it? Strange absurdity! especially as we have it from authority—that authority by which you were constituted, that "he had found a man altogether fit for his purpose," a "practicable" man, one who would not suffer business to be delay'd by raising unnecessary objections——The Journalist must certainly be unacquainted with your w—p's merit; but partial representations you know are now very much in vogue.

I would not presume to dictate to your w—p; but if ever the exercise of a christian spirit was necessary, it is at this period. The most respectable characters among us have been misrepresented and calumniated—the most odious constructions have been put upon the best intentions—every peccadillo has been magnified to a crime of the greatest importance, and can you expect to escape the tongue of slander? *The temper of the times is such that it is very difficult to obtain justice in a legal way*; and a gentleman of your w—p's athletic constitution, can't always put up with affronts; therefore I would advise that *Rufeat* of a Journalist, *who undoubtedly lives in this town*, if he tenders the welfare of his hide, to keep himself out of your way, for it is very hard (as an old magistrate once very justly observ'd) *if a justice of the peace has not a right to strike a man when he pleases*.

I know of no reason Sir you have to regard the malignant tongue of slander; fortified with *conscious innocence*, and situated as you are on the ladder of preferment, the curse causeless of a beastly rabble can never impede your reaching the summit; as to the interest of the people, it ought never to be bro't in competition with private interest. The maxim that *salus populi suprema lex esto*, may serve to answer the purpose of those who consult the good of the public and their posterity, more than their own private advantage: This was the case of the Merchants in this town, when they agreed to stop the importation of goods from G. B.—But your w—p entered your public protest against the measure, by importing goods for others, and thereby convinc'd mankind you were not to be governed by the contracted maxims of prudence or policy.

That this epistle may merit your approbation, I shall conclude it with a few words of advice.

In the first place, be obedient to your superiors in all things, *fas aut nefas*, in which a cringing supple behavior will be of great service. Subscribe to every article of their political creed, however absurd.—You must adopt a quite contrary behavior to your inferiors, (if any such there be) these you must treat with every mark of indifference, contempt and insolence; for which purpose the expletives *liar & scoundrel* may be introduced with *peculiar* propriety. The ignorant vulgar may term this *abuse*; but as ignorant as they are, they ought to know such behavior is necessary to preserve the *being of your* importance.

When a man's mind is elated with the thoughts of his own consequence, and in a particular manner, when he is honoured with the company of men of rank and station, it is apt to turn his brain, & he staggers under the weight of his importance. This you ought carefully to guard against, lest the scandalous Journalist, by introducing it metaphorically, may mislead mankind to think it proceeds from a different cause.

As you are now honoured with the title of first reforming M——e in the province, you ought to be very careful to act up to the dignity of your character. The work of reformation is a very necessary but difficult work, and the man who engages in it, ought to be as free from the contaminations of vice, as the depraved state of human nature will permit. You are sensible that laws made for the general good, ought strictly to be compli'd with. You should therefore in a particular manner, be careful by your example, to recommend obedience, especially in a due observance of the Sabbath, the breach of which is a vice but too common now a-days, but often excused by the plea of necessity; tho' I must acknowledge a magistrate may, and of *right ought* to have the liberty of walking or riding for his pleasure; but then the common herd of people are so apt to ape their superiors, that it might as well be dispens'd with.

If any application should be made to you as a civil m——e to suppress that spirit of licentiousness which too much prevails, I would advise you to act with spirit and resolution: We have now (thanks to the m——r and his adherents) a sufficient military force to assist you in the *execution* of your duty. And should a few lives of the insignificant *natives* be lost, you need not apprehend any danger to your person. Dom. Rex verſus JusticeGillam is a standing precedent; and if you should chance to be convicted of man-slaughter, you have learning enough to save your clergy.

Again, on the other Hand, to preserve the being of your *importance*, to merit the smiles of your superiors, and to secure the affections of your new allies, I would advise you to be careful to avoid every circumstance that may tend to give them offence. If they should for the sake of an innocent frolick, take it in their heads to abuse the inhabitants, or insult and wound a civil officer, and application should be made to you to interpose or obtain redress, before you treat it with the contempt it deserves, by taking no notice of the complaint; in this you will be justified by the example of several gentlemen in authority.

If the P——t of G. B—— have at any time been so stupid as to pass an act to confirm the subject in the security of his person and property, and thereby thrown an obstruction in the way of some *particular* persons, you ought immediately to offer your assistance to evade it; this may entitle you to great favour with the m——y, and perhaps you may thereby attain to the dignity of a B——t of G. B. (that catch-penny title of honor invented by your dear countryman) and thereby render your name famous to posterity.

Lastly, I would advise your w—p not to commence writer; it is a sphere you were never destin'd by nature to act in. *Hinse language* will never pass for sound argument, nor will scurrilous abuse ever open mens minds to conviction. I hope you will consider this as a friendly admonition, which I shall close in the words of a much greater authority than ‡ Sir William Draper, LET HIM THAT STANDETH TAKE HEED LEST HE FALL.

I have the honor to be, with the most profound respect,
Your w—p's most obedient, and
most devoted Servant,
King James I John M'Quirck.

‡ *I would by no means be understood to depreciate the merit of Sir William. I honor the man who in this critical situation of affairs, would stand forth and exert his honest endeavours to restore stability to public measures. And if some men's innate stupidity and harden'd wickedness could be convinc'd by reason, the task would not be very difficult.*

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

HEREWITH send you the best account I can collect of what was said to the G——r by two gentlemen at the Council the next day after the election of Councellors; the occasion of it every body will know, and it will sufficiently appear by the addresses themselves, the substance of which, upon a critical enquiry, I understand was as follows, viz.

The Hon. W——llam Br——tle, Esq'rs address,

MAY it please your Ex——y,(k)

THE Province Charter(l) vests your Ex——y with a Right of Negative upon the Election of the Council, and you have been pleased to exercise it upon me: You are not obliged to give your Reasons for so doing, and I ask none. You are accountable in this Matter only to God and your own Conscience, and I hope they will absolve you. I have the Pleasure to inform your Ex——y, that notwithstanding I have fallen under your Frowns, (with what Justice your Ex——y can best tell) I had the unanimous Suffrage of both Houses, and with it their joint Approbation of my Conduct, which gives me the highest Satisfaction, and will be at least a Balance for your Displeasure. I take this Occasion to acknowlege my Obligations to the honorable Board, and to thank them for every Expression of their Regard. With great Sincerity I wish your Ex——y and your Family well, and with equal Sincerity I wish you Happiness in this State, and everlasting Happiness in the future one.

The Hon. J——s B——dw——n Esq'rs address,

YOUR Ex——y has thought proper to confer upon me a Mark of Distinction, which I should think it a Happiness to be intitled to, I say a Happiness, because your Ex——y is *such* a Judge & Rewarder of Merit, that your Favors *of this Sort* have always been in Consequence of it, and afford a pretty good Proof of their being something valuable in the Persons on whom they are bestowed—All the Observation I shall make on this Mark of your Distinction is, that under such Circumstances as have occasioned it, your Ex——y's Censure is Praise, is an Honor to the Man who is the Subject of it, and the best Evidence that he has done his Duty.

To both which Addresses 'tis said that very coarse and vulgar Replies were made.

The SPEECH *of his* EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same, to the General Assembly, convened at the Capitol on Monday the 8th Day of May*, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THE King having been graciously pleased to appoint me to the high Office of his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this his antient and loyal Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, I lost no Time in repairing to my Government, in order to enter as soon as possible upon the Execution of the important Trust committed to my Charge; and give me Leave to assure you, that it is with the greatest Satisfaction, I have now, in Obedience to his Majesty's Command, the Honour to meet you in General Assembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true Interests of the Colony, are the best Judges of the Measures necessary to be pursued for its Advantage and Prosperity; and the frequent Experience his Majesty has had of your Zeal and Wisdom, leaves no Room in the Royal Breast to doubt that you will give me all such Advice and Assistance as may enable me to promote and render permanent the Happiness of *Virginia*; a steady Pursuit of which is the first and great Command of my Royal Master, who entertains the most paternal Affection for all his Subjects in every Part of his Dominions, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, and makes the general Happiness of them all equally the Object of his Royal Care and Attention.

For my own Part, however conscious I may be of Want of Ability, I shall not doubt, through your Counsel and Support, to be enabled to do my Duty as becomes a faithful Servant to the best of Sovereigns, and a most sincere Friend to the Welfare of this Colony. It is to these Principles I am to trust for Success in my Administration, and I hope by my Actions to merit your Confidence and Affection.

It is with great Satisfaction I have the Honour to acquaint you, that her Majesty was last *November* happily delivered of a Princess, and that both are well.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I HAVE nothing to ask, but that you consider well, and follow exactly, without Passion or Prejudice, the real Interests of those you have the Honour to represent; they are most certainly consistent with the Prosperity of *Great-Britain*, and so they will for ever be found, when pursued with Temper and Moderation.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

IT is a peculiar Felicity to me, and a great Addition to the many Honours I have received from my Royal Master, that I have it in Command from his Majesty to declare and communicate, what will be so honourable to this Colony, and must therefore be so agreeable to you, his gracious Intention, that for the future his Chief Governors of *Virginia* shall reside within their Government. vide page 534

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the COUNCIL of this his most antient Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session.

And as every Event that adds to the domestic Happiness of the best of Sovereigns, must give the sincerest Joy to all his Subjects, we beg Leave to rejoice with your Lordship on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princess.

Our Minds are filled with the most lively Sentiments of Gratitude to his Majesty, for his great Goodness in appointing a Governor in Chief to reside among us.

The Arrival of your Lordship in that Capacity has diffused a general Joy through the whole country; and we flatter ourselves, from your Lordship's Experience, and great Knowledge in the true Principles of Government, that when the Annals of these Times shall be handed down to Posterity, they will here begin a new Æra; your Lordship's Administration will be distinguished by the Love of Order, the steady and impartial Distribution of Justice, and the Constitution will be fixed on the solid Basis of public Liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleasing Hope, and to assure your Excellency, in the strongest manner, of our unshaken Fidelity to his Majesty, and our firm Attachment to his sacred Person and Government; on the Support of which, we are fully convinced, the Safety and Prosperity of this Colony will entirely depend.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

IT is impossible to be more pleased and obliged than I am by every Word in your most affectionate Address. I rejoice in your Ideas; and will report to my Royal Master, that his Council of Virginia will yield to none of his Subjects, in Loyalty and Devotion to his sacred Person and Government.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Messrs. Bradfords,

The following is an Anecdote extracted from a publication at New-York, in the time of the Stamp-Act, which has been attributed to his Honour Governor Colden, in whose vindication it was written. It must certainly have yielded but small consolation to Colden to tell his injured countrymen, that detested as he was for his temper and conduct, a person was to be found in a military department, who could wish to infuse a more bitter spirit, and venture to dictate severer measures to the civil ruler.

"IN the beginning of September the Lieutenant Governor received a letter from General Gage, commander in chief, &c. complaining of the *treasonable* papers daily published, *filled* with falsehoods, in order to excite the people to revolt; and that this was done not only with impunity, but without any notice taken of the authors and printers: concluding with an offer of any military assistance which should be thought necessary."

"Two companies of the royal artillery regiment were ordered into the fort with several pieces of ordnance, ammunition and military stores necessary for its defence. This was done without any direction from the Lieutenant Governor, and in truth without his knowledge."

NEW-YORK, May 29.

By Capt. Brasher from Port au Prince, we have confirmed Accounts of great Disturbances on the Island of Hispaniola, on which Occasion many of the Planters there have been taken up and hanged without Judge or Jury:—The real Ground of the Quarrel seems not to be well known, but is said to be occasioned by the General Prince de Rohan's Orders for every Inhabitant to be trained up to the Use of Arms, and to be mustered once a Month; which the Planters refusing to obey; Military Executions ensued, from whence sprung Insurrections that have ended in the Death of many of the Inhabitants: It is generally thought to have some other Foundation than this; for it is a known Proverb, that when a Dog is to be beat, it is easy finding a Stick.——*Elected Effects of an arbitrary Government!*

(d) vid Journal of the Times page 328 &c

(e) vid. agreeable pa. 199.

(f) vid. arrival of Troops pa. 963.

(g) vid. Belle-tingar pa. 274.

(h) vid. Charter pa. 1077.

(i) vid. Stamp act pa. 53. vol. 1.

Colden

‖ James Murray Esqr & Worship or Worships = Drunkard ? Great Britain in Magistrate & Minister or Ministry
* Parliament of Great Britian v Baronet ? Great Britian (a) Governor (b) Excellency (c) He gave orders to the Troops to fire on the Mob, whereby Allen was killed. & Justice Gillam acted for his assistance. 180.

PARIS March 22. It it certain that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed a few days ago by our monarch, with the Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and the King of Prussia.

LONDON.

APRIL 1. The frequent conferences lately held between the Right Hon. the Earls Temple and Chatham, are, it is said, on the subject of ways and means to appease the people, and to reconcile the present unhappy divisions.

Yesterday there were five indictments presented at the New Guildhall, Westminster, against the five persons taken into custody last week at St. James's, which were all thrown out by the Grand Jury.

APRIL 4. It is now said that the intercession lately made by some very great personages, has been attended with so much success as to obtain a promise, that if the next election be decided in favour of a popular candidate, all opposition shall cease.

It is said that Lord C——m hath declared his disapprobation of a late measure, in terms that will open the eyes of the present administration, and which may probably make proselytes of more than one of them.

We are told, that if a certain noble marquis and his friends, come again into office, one of the first measures will be to establish an equal land-tax throughout the kingdom, and to lop off many pensions on the establishment of a neighbouring country.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Weasle sloop, of eighteen guns into Commission, the command of which is given to Capt. Parsey; she is to be stationed for the Protection of the Newfoundland fishery.

We are confidently assured that the least successful of our Theatres has this year cleared twelve thousand pounds.

We hear that a change of ministry will be the infallible consequence of some late resolves.

We hear that there have been lately very high differences between some respectable personages, about the utility of granting a free pardon to the patriot previous to the next election; and that a lady of the first consequence, has declared her determined resolution of quitting this kingdom for ever, if that event should take place.

Saturday about seven in the evening, four empty waggons came to the house of the Rt. Hon the Earl of Bute in town, and carried off the household goods, furniture, &c. which were previously packed up for that purpose, but to what part of the country they are removed is yet unknown.

The meeting at Newmarket this season has not only been the most numerous and brilliant known for many years past, but remarkable for good sport and uncommon high betting. Amongst the variety of sums won and lost, we hear that three brothers (persons of fashion) had the good fortune (by laying on one side) to win no less a sum than 140ool. the eldest 30ool. the second 40ool. and the youngest 20ool.

On Friday last five gentlemen of Blackman-street won 5ool. at Newmarket, on the famous horse young Gimcrack. They made a purse, and ran a lottery chance.

The Earl of Bute is expected daily to arrive in town from Italy.

APRIL 6. We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that Lord Chatham is now in better bodily health, than he has been for 4 or 5 years past; and that his mental faculties are as strong as ever, which the world will soon be convinced of in a cause, that will add a greater lustre to his character, than all the former great events which have been atchieved by his superlative oratory.

This day at noon a council was held at the cockpit, on affairs of importance.

It is said that 5ool. has been offered to suppress a late publication.

It is said that a certain great lawyer, whose resignation is much talked of, is possessed of a fortune of near 500,oool.

LONDON, April 8.

It is given out, but we know not on what Authority, that a new Treaty is on the Tapis, between the Courts of Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, to which the States General have been also invited.

It is confidently reported, that the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield is shortly to resign, and that Sir Fletcher Norton, at present Chief Justice in Eyre, will be appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, in his stead.

PORTSMOUTH, June 2.

Capt. Holland, who is but 39 Days from the Land's-End, informs us, That John Wilkes, Esq; had been chosen the fourth Time a Member of Parliament, but expelled again—and that there was great Commotions in London.

Capt. Holland spoke with Capt. Hall, in a Brig from Boston, in the River Thames, as he came down the 12th of April. Capt. Davies was to sail for Boston the 1st of May.

Capt. Tate sailed from London the same Day with Capt. Holland, and has arrived at Casco-Bay, for Timber, Masts, &c.

By a Vessel from St. Ubes in Portugal, we hear that the Portuguese Fortress of Mazagan, on the Coast of Sallee, is taken by the Emperor of Moroco's Army: our Informant cannot tell any Particulars relative to the above Conquest.

BOSTON, June 5.

The Public in general and the Merchants and Traders in particular, are desir'd to suspend their judgment of the late publication in Mein's Chronicle of Thursday last, relating to the importation of Goods from Great-Britain, as the Matter will shortly be set in a *true* light.

At a Fire Club held at the Bunch of Grapes in King-street last Thursday Evening, it was mov'd that one of their Members be discarded the Society, when they came to the following Vote, and ordered it to be recorded, viz. "Voted that he be dismiss'd this Club, he having imported Goods from G. B. contrary to the general Agreement of the Merchants of this Town."

Last Wednesday Morning died here very suddenly, in the 46th Year of her Age, Mrs. Katharine Gibbs, Relict of the late Henry Gibbs, Esq; of Salem, and Daughter of the late Honorable Josiah Willard.

Same Morning died suddenly Mrs. Dorcas Viscount, aged 75 Years, Relict of the late Captain Philip Viscount, Mariner.

At Three o'Clock on Thursday Morning died at Cambridge, the Reverend EDWARD HOLYOKE, President of HARVARD-COLLEGE. His Funeral is to be attended on Tuesday next at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

A Vessel is arrived at Falmouth, Casco-Bay, from England, who brings Advice that John Wilkes, Esq; was chosen again the 13th of April, a Member for Middlesex, and expelled the Parliament the 4th Time.

Advices from Bristol are, that Complaints are great among the Merchants on account of Scarcity of Money in Trade, and among the Manufactures for want of Employ.

After a long Course of Cloudy Weather the latter Part of May, it clear'd up, and last Saturday was very fair and afforded a fine Opportunity for viewing the TRANSIT OF VENUS. That curious Phænomenon was carefully observed at Cambridge with excellent Instruments, and found to happen very near the Calculation at the End of Professor Winthrop's Lectures on the Transit, lately published.—*A few Copies of which may be had of the Publishers of this Gazette.*

Yesterday being the Anniversay of His Majesty's Birth Day, when he enter'd the 32d Year of his Age, at One o'Clock the Ships in the Harbour discharg'd their Cannon.—We hear the Troops in this Town are to perform their Firings this Day on the Occasion; and that the Cannon at the Castle, and the Batteries in this Town, are to be discharg'd at Noon.

The following Lines written extempore on a late Occasion, we hope need no Apology for being made public.

FROWN'D into private Life, while some may moan,
Their blasted Titles, and their Honour gone;
Yet *Bowdoin!* Thou the People's Praise shall meet
While, best of Titles! *Virtue's* thy Retreat;
For *out of Place*, an honest Man shall find
What *in*, no Villain reaches, *Peace of Mind.*

After Verres had done the notable Feat of last Wednesday, he gave a very edifying Lecture to the Council on his own Dignity and Importance, and on the Respect due to his exalted Virtues and Character.——I am, says he, the K—s R—p—. I am Sir Francisco Bernadino, Bart. I expect you treat me as such. I expect of you the Regard and Submission due to me as your Superior.——I expect a Behaviour from you, both in and out of Council in my Presence, and behind my Back, corresponding to this Character.

When he had finished his self-applauding, self-exalting Speech, he surveyed them round, and at the same Time, reflecting on what he thot the Triumph of the Day, like the Devil in Milton, he—*grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile.*

This Anecdote may be depended upon, and the Reader will make his own Reflections on it.

At a Town-Meeting held at Brooklyn, by Adjournment, the 30th Day of May, 1769. Voted the following Instructions should be given to their Representative, viz.

To Deacon EBENEZER DAVIS.

SIR,

YOU being chosen to represent this Town in the Great and General Court of this Province, we judge it will be most agreeable to you to know our general sentiments relative to your Conduct under the present situation of affairs; we make not the least Doubt but that you will, with Firmness and Integrity discharge the Trust we have reposed in you, by shewing your Attachment to the Honour and Service of his Majesty, and the Civil and Religious Rights and Priviledges of this Province.

We therefore earnestly recommend and desire that you do not give your Consent or Concurrence in any Thing whereby they may be diminished, and that you use your utmost Endeavours, that such Encroachments as have been made upon them may be speedily removed.

And as there was no Province Tax the last year, it will of Course be very high this; and being less able to bear it, than we were the last Year, on Account of the Denomination of our Trade, and the unusual, not to say unconstitutional Burdens laid upon it, we earnestly desire that you will be very careful so as not to give your Consent or Concurrence for any unusual or unconstitutional Grants of Money, if any such should be required.

IF there be any Body that wants to buy, or hire, or take upon Shares, a small SCHOONER of 18 Tons, that has been newly graved, and well found with Rigging, Sails, Anchors and Cables; fit for Cod-Fishing or Mackrel-ketching, let them apply to the Printers hereof, or to John Melony at the Head of Wing's Lane.

STOLEN from along Side a Sloop at Capt. Tileston's Wharff, last Friday Evening, a Moses Boat, 16 Feet long, her Inside paid with red Oaker, black Bottom, with a Streak of Red Outside. Whoever shall give Information of her to the Printers, so that the Owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.——And if the Thief or Thieves are apprehended and bro't to Justice, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

TO BE SOLD or LET, *on reasonable Terms, and Enter'd upon immediately,*

A good large convenient double HOUSE, situate in *Medford* (near the Great Bridge) Four Miles from *Charlestown*-Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars enquire of *Isaac Royall*, Esq; of *Medford*, aforesaid.

Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres; sundry valuable Lots of Land at *Royallston*, in the County of *Worcester*; sundry valuable Lots in a new Plantation (laid out in the County of *Cumberland*) called *Royalsborough*; also sundry Tracts of Land in the County of *Lincoln*: All or any of which he will sell very reasonably.

Samuel Dashwood

Continues to sell at his Shop, the Sign of Noah's Ark, in Marlboro'-Street, near Seven-Star Lane,

A Great Variety of English and India Goods, suitable for all Seasons; best Flour of Mustard by the single Bottle, or by the Dozen; a great Variety of Glass, China, Delph, Stone, brown and crunbul Ware.

N. B. All the above Goods were imported into this Town last Fall.

William Gale

HAS to sell at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, (a little to the Northward of *Dr. Sylvester Gardner*) South-End.

A handsome Assortment of English and India GOODS suitable for all Seasons, which will be sold very low for Cash only.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And Sold by *Ezekiel Russell*, at the New-Printing-Office a few Doors Northward of Concert-Hall, by *Philip Freeman*, in Union-Street, and by *Philip Freeman*, jun. near Liberty Tree.

(Price *Two Shillings*, L. M. printed on Writing Paper, (free of Duty,) and cover'd in Blue.)

Four SERMONS,

On the following important Subjects.

The Propensity that there is in Mankind universally to make their own Righteousness the Ground of their Confidence.—Such Righteousness proved to be essentially deficient: which is readily acknowledged by all, who know the Truth as it is in Jesus.—Imputed Righteousness one of the Glories of the Gospel.—An Inquiry into St. *Paul's* Meaning in *Philip* ii. 12, 13. "Work out your "own Salvation with Fear and Trembling. For it is "God who worketh in you, both to will and to do of "his good Pleasure."

By SAMUEL STILLMAN, A. M.

Pastor of the First Baptist Church in *Boston*.

*** Subscribers may have their Books upon calling at *Philip Freeman's*, near the Cornfields.

Publie AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY next,

To begin precisely at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

A choice Assortment of Articles, *viz.*

BRoad Cloths—Cambletts—Duroys—Tammies—Irish Hollands—Cotton and Linen Checks—a Variety of beautiful rich Silks—as English Damasks, India Ditto—Taffities—Lutestrings—Pelongs—India Patches—printed Linens—Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose—House Furniture—Wearing Apparel—Watches, &c. &c.

——At Six o'Clock, P. M.——

On Tuesday the 6th *June* Inst.

At Three o'Clock Afternoon,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Suit of black Broad Cloth Clothes, a Suit of red ditto, a Suit of blue ditto, black Velvet Jacket and Breeches, several Linnen Jackets, ruffled & plain Shirts, a Cambler Roquelo,—Mehogany Tables, a Black walnut round-about Chair, a Feather Bed, Callicoes, Dowlasses, Ozenbrigs, Mens worsted Hose, Breeches Patterns, and a Number of other Articles.

The Sale to begin TUESDAY precisely at 3 o'Clock.

PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE North-End,

TO-MORROW, *&c.*

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerrish,

At his Vendue Office NORTH-END;

A Very large Assortment of Goods, just come to Hand, sound and good.

Constant Attendance given for private Sale.

——*very cheap.*—— J. G.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Shanks and Thatcher from Maryland; Clark from Annapolis Royal; Burton & Eager from Nova-Scotia; Snelling from Newfoundland; Mason from Cape-Nichola; Bartlet from Madeira; Tapscot from Bristol; Cordis from Alicant; and Dunn from Greenock.

CLEARED OUT.

Gooding for North-Carolina; Martin and Lurtey for Virginia; Harris and Hurd for New-London; Junkins for Quebec; Davis, Eldridge and Downs for West-Indies; Skimmer for Spain & Portugal; Ruddiman for Air; Wylie for Glasgow.

ENTERED OUT.

Cobb for West-Indies; Morth for Nova Scotia; and Snelling for Newfoundland.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Eight Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 36 *m. after*	12	*Friday*, 18 *m. after*	4
Tuesday, 30 *m. after*	1	*Saturday*, 59 *m. aft*	4
Wednesday, 29 *m. aft.*	2	*Lord's-day*, 41 *m aft*	5
Thursday, 25 *m. aft.*	3	*First Qr.* 11 *Day*, 2 *M.*	

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

Chatham & Theophilus Lillie & Great Brittian on the Councellors being Negatived, pa. 531
Governor Barnard & Kings Representative & Baronet & Wilkes. Avid & agree. pa. 199.